

FBIS

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NHK INTERVIEWS NAKASONE ON FOREIGN POLICY

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[Interview with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, entitled "What Are the Goals of the Nakasone Foreign Policy?" by Nobuhiko Ushiba, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Shumpei Kumon, professor of Tokyo University; and NHK announcer Midori Miyazaki, at the prime minister's official residence -- recorded; time of recording not indicated]

[Text] [Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, you returned from your visit to Pakistan and India only 2 days ago. Would you comment on the tour, please?

[Nakasone] My trip to Pakistan and India was the last leg of my tour of Asian nations. I would define it as a journey for friendship and a new start. Pakistan constitutes an entrance to the Islamic world and is closely associated with the Arab and other Islamic nations. Pakistan's president, Ziaul Haq, visited Japan last year, and my visit was, in a way, meant to be a return visit. Especially, Pakistan neighbors on Afghanistan and there are now as many as 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. I had thorough discussions with President Ziaul Haq, who, for reasons I have mentioned, is familiar with the situation in Afghanistan and developments in Iran and Arab countries.

Meanwhile, India, as you know, is a leader of the nonaligned nations, a group of neutral countries not bound by a treaty of alliance. It is a big country with a population of 700 million. Its prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, is a great politician and one of the world's leaders. I also had very fruitful discussions with her, in which we noted that Japan is a member of the free world with a security treaty with the United States and an ongoing dialogue with European nations, and that it is also one of the Asian nations and has a position to hold on as an Asian nation. I tried to have Prime Minister Gandhi and the Indian people understand Japan's position, its position as an Asian nation and that as a member of the free world. I also fully explained why Japan is pursuing this kind of policy and I suggested that India, a representative of the nonaligned, neutral group, and Japan, a member of the free world and an Asian nation, discuss things together and serve as a bridge between the two camps so that they make friends with each other.

Mrs Gandhi was so pleased that she presented a baby elephant as a gift. As you recall, when her father, then India Prime Minister Nehru, visited Japan shortly after Japan was defeated in the war, he presented an elephant for the children of Japan. The elephant was named Indira after the present prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. When Mrs Gandhi proposed to give an elephant for the children of Japan, I suggested that it be named Indira II. But she objected, saying it would be embarrassing. So I said I would try to come up with some suitable name. This wound up our talks and we parted, shaking hands in warm friendship.

I feel profoundly grateful for the warm hospitality accorded to me both in Pakistan and India.

[Miyazaki] The Indian prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, is a woman, as is the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher. We had the impression that Mrs Thatcher engaged in a verbal tilt with her male opponents in last year's summit. Did you not feel that you were out of your element, so to speak, when you talked with these ladies? Did you not find them to be tough customers to deal with?

[Nakasone] Yes, in a way I did. Mrs Thatcher and Mrs Gandhi have different personalities, but they are both very self-confident. They have steel-like backbones, so to speak, both having strong convictions. This, in my mind, is sharply different from the character of a good-for-nothing man. I hope that many women like these two ladies will emerge and express their views in the political and economic arenas.

[Miyazaki] Mr Ushiba, you have long experience in the diplomatic field; you served as minister in charge of economic affairs after you retired from active diplomatic service. What do you think about the prime minister's remarks?

[Ushiba] The prime minister found a congenial spirit in President Haq, and Mrs Gandhi told our prime minister that Japan could serve as a bridge between the North and the South. Since she seldom engages in flattery, that remark, in my opinion, is of great significance. She also wanted Japan to serve as a bridge between the nonaligned world and the free world. This is the first time she has made such a request to a Japanese politician.

[Nakasone] It may be odd to say this myself, but I talked with Mrs Gandhi in English, although an interpreter was present. He told me that he had interpreted in talks between her and Japanese politicians on five occasions so far, but he had never seen her so polite in her conversations before. I understand that she is a kind of lady who is hard to please. But she was very considerate, particularly so to my wife.

Regarding the matter you have just mentioned, she said it in a straightforward fashion. It was the first time for her to ask Japan to serve as a bridge between the North and the South. Mrs Gandhi said she would try to make the nonaligned neutral camp more constructive and realistic, and she asked me to orient the free world in a constructive and realistic direction. Thus she suggested that Japan and India join forces to make the two camps shake hands with each other. This proposal represents a significant change. I plan to mention this to the other leaders at the London summit as a very valuable development, when I attend it in June.

[Miyazaki] Well, Mr Prime Minister, it will put an additional burden on your shoulders. India is inseparable from the issue of sealane defense, and Pakistan adjoins Afghanistan. From this point of view, India and Pakistan seem to be significant when it comes to the question of our security. Mr Kumon, as an expert on international relations, what is your opinion regarding these two countries, seen from the security point of view?

[Kumon] Let us put the sealane issue aside for a while. In any case, our prime minister visited Pakistan and India, two countries with differing positions, and what is more, the visit produced good results. I feel that the visit was an unbelievably big success. It has resulted in widening the scope of what may be called Nakasone diplomacy, or Japanese diplomacy. But I wonder how the prime minister is going to develop it in the future. This is a question I would like to ask later.

[Miyazaki] The focus of attention is said to be shifting to Asia; this opinion is gaining strength in Europe. What is your assessment of Japan's Asian diplomacy?

[Kumon] Speaking of Asian diplomacy, Asia covers a vast expanse. It was a good thing that as a result of the prime minister's recent China visit, Sino-Japanese ties have been strengthened. Now, on the occasion of his visit to India and Pakistan for the first time in 23 years, Japan has committed itself, as the prime minister just said, to serve as a bridge between the North and the South. That is fine in itself. However, when Sino-Japanese relations improve, most probably the ASEAN countries will feel a little bit uneasy about it. Furthermore, what will Japan's diplomatic success signify in Europe's eyes? On the reverse side of a welcome development, there is usually some worrisome aspect. I wonder how the prime minister will cope with these adverse aspects.

[Miyazaki] What is your opinion, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] When I visited the tomb of Mr Gandhi, the late fighter for India's independence, I saw seven types of human crime inscribed on the tombstone. The first of them was politics without principles; it was an inscription written in English. I told reporters that this was the most important. My idea is that in pursuing my diplomacy, I should, with the understanding and cooperation of our citizens, execute it with consistency by adhering to principles. I will not change it lightly. When there is an important change in the situation, I may change my policy only after consulting our citizens, but, unless there is an important change, I will honestly stick to what I have promised to do, and will make no changes without consulting our people.

To be more specific, in this age of nuclear weapons, these weapons, if used carelessly, can exterminate the entire human race. In other words, ours is an age of the ultimate weapon. If people fight, divided between communism and capitalism or liberalism, between the Soviet Union and the United States, everybody will perish. I believe that the foremost duty of today's politicians is not to allow nuclear war to take place by any means, with full knowledge of the fact that we live in such an age. This is particularly true for the politicians of Japan, a country which has gone through the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies.

People often criticize me as a militarist or a hawk, but they do not know me. No one knows more about the miseries of war than I do; I fought in the war. I believe that we should never repeat such an absurd thing, and we should never again desecrate our precious island nation with a war. That is why I discussed with Mrs Gandhi how to secure peace. I told her that our methods differed but that we shared the same goal. I explained how our method differed. Different countries have different historical backgrounds. We in Japan believe in the idea of balance and deterrence. To our regret, the two sides both have nuclear weapons, which are ultimate weapons. To our regret, the fact is that only if the strengths of the two sides is brought into an equilibrium, this works as a deterrent.

The Japanese economy has prospered on the basis of this reality. So, while we must acknowledge the reality of the two camps possessing nuclear weapons, we must make efforts to eliminate these weapons or reduce them before eliminating them. This I explained fully.

At the coming summit meeting, all of us will make concerted efforts to talk the United States into moving in that direction. I will, as I did at the last summit, urge the Soviet Union to sit at the table with the United States and also urge Mr Reagan to sit at the conference table so that the two sides can discuss how to reduce nuclear weapons. I explained this idea to Mrs Gandhi. This idea is most basic.

Another point is that because Japan became an advanced industrial state while starting out as a developing country, we should not forget how miserable we were when we were still a developing country. As an Asian people and as a member of the international community, we should provide aid to developing nations so that they can raise their status to the same level with us. We must act as a trailblazer. We are different from other advanced industrial nations in the free world. Britain, the United States and France were rich countries from the outset; they ruled colonies in olden days. I plan to care for the developing nations in this spirit -- although we cannot say this expressly -- namely, because we have now become a rich nation while starting out as a poor, developing country, we must extend a helping hand to poor, suffering nations, mindful of our former poverty.

[Miyazaki] Mr Ushiba, what is your comment on the prime minister's remarks?

[Ushiba] Well, I am in full agreement with the prime minister's opinion regarding disarmament. It will be difficult to achieve peace without balance of power or a deterrent under the present circumstances. The key to disarmament lies in reducing each other's armament as much as possible while maintaining this balance and deterrence. Mr Prime Minister, you made efforts in this direction at the Williamsburg summit and I am sure you will make similar efforts at the coming summit. In my opinion, unity among the Western nations is most important now. Thanks to your hard work, the Williamsburg summit came up with a political declaration strongly calling for unity. But subsequent developments indicate that things have not progressed as smoothly as hoped for. Particularly relations between Europe and the United States are not too smooth. On the surface, they are paying lipservice to unity, but behind their backs they are doing opposite things. In the eyes of the East, this may be the best opportunity to challenge the West. I hope that the prime minister will make efforts to rectify this at the coming summit.

[Miyazaki] What is your comment, Mr Kumon?

[Kumon] I fully support the prime minister's opinion on the nuclear issue. As Mr Ushiba pointed out, the West is in agreement on principles. But when it comes to dealing with the Soviet Union, the European countries are in the forefront and they think that it is undesirable that any country, simply by virtue of its possession of nuclear weapons, should have a strong say. They have other problems. However, Japan should take a clear position, namely, that economically or technologically, it is capable of possessing nuclear weapons if it so desires, but that it does not make that choice, and that on the basis of this position, it will cooperate with other countries. But the question is: How will leaders of the other countries react when our prime minister says that?

[Nakasone] There is one moot point: The leaders gathered at the Williamsburg summit last year issued a statement pledging their concerted efforts to pave the way for Mr Reagan to have talks with Mr Andropov, who was at the helm in those days. On the other hand, in a show of unity in the free world camp, they agreed to keep intact the U.S. promise to deploy Pershing II's capable of countering Soviet SS-20's to European countries. As you may recall, the Soviet Union concentratedly installed SS-20 intermediate-range ballistic missiles in Europe while the United States neglected defenses there during the Vietnam war, thus endangering Europe's security. Under these circumstances, the European countries asked the United States to bring into Europe Pershing II missiles capable of countering the SS-20's. The United States agreed to send Pershing II's beginning 23 November. In addition, the United States also promised to send cruise missiles to Britain. The summit leaders agreed to keep this missile deployment plan intact because they thought that if this plan should crumble, it would be taken as a sign of discord and give the Soviet Union an opportunity to challenge the West. So they decided to push the plan through. They agreed that the West would negotiate by showing unity.

As you know, U.S. Pershing II's were subsequently deployed to Germany while ground-launched cruise missiles were deployed to Britain. The Netherlands and some other countries are against the deployment plan, but these missiles have been deployed as planned on the whole. The Soviet Union reacted by withdrawing from the disarmament talks. What to do about this will be one of the tasks of the coming London summit.

In my opinion, the free countries, taking cognizance of this reality, should call on the Soviet Union to come back to the conference table; they should discuss what to do to make the Soviet Union come back. They should make the Soviet Union come back as soon as possible. The Soviet Union is watching who is going to win the U.S. presidential election, Mr Reagan or Mr Mondale. That is why timing is important and why the process will take some time. Therefore, because we know that we have enough time, we should get together and discuss what to do. Now that U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles have been deployed in Europe, the balance has been regained. This has somewhat strengthened the free world's hand in negotiations, for there was no such balance in the past. This, I believe, has led the Soviet Union to say, "we are not returning to the negotiating table." The point is how to make it return to the negotiations. There should be different approaches, such as talks on an agreement for both sides not to further increase them or for both sides to mutually reduce them. Those things can apparently not be discussed publicly, but the two sides can discuss issues thoroughly and find ways and means to reduce them gradually.

[Miyazaki] Mr Ushiba, in connection with what the prime minister has just said, what is your view of Japan's potential and capability to undertake any specific role?

[Ushiba] I believe that the prime minister's role in the upcoming summit is very important. At any rate, the Soviet Union will make no move until the U.S. presidential election is over. This is virtually certain. This means that both the United States and the Soviet Union have time to think. They should think thoroughly, reflecting on the errors made in the past. Although I do not mean to be critical of what others are doing, I do not think that there will be any progress in negotiations as long as both sides keep accusing each other of being liars. In this sense, the United States should stop and reexamine itself, I think.

Meanwhile, in the technical field, technology exports have lately become an issue. The United States has become very sensitive over this issue. We can understand the U.S. position very well, but if the United States should attempt to apply its laws in areas not under U.S. jurisdiction -- that is, outside the United States -- it would inevitably lead to differences in opinion. That is why it is important that clear-cut arrangements are made to establish the authority of such organizations as the COCOM, the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas, in this field. This is a very important matter, I believe, and the West should make adequate preparations in this field, so that it will be prepared when talks are resumed after the U.S. presidential election is over.

[Miyazaki] Turning to Japan-U.S. and Japan-European relations, we see that economic friction stands out among all issues. In particular, the beef and citrus fruit negotiations in April are still fresh in our memory. How did you view those negotiations, Mr Ushiba?

[Ushiba] They were not very good negotiations. The negotiations began in February 1982. They continued 2 years and 2 months, during which as many as about 10 persons from each side attempted to negotiate an agreement on six or seven occasions. If you try to solve problems that way, you can never solve them. The negotiations should have been conducted by only two or three responsible persons from each side. I believe that it was wrong that the negotiations dragged out over such a long time. This fact adversely affected Japan's international position in many areas, I believe. Japan should reexamine itself on this point. In my opinion, the prime minister should exhibit true leadership and make a decision at a right time.

[Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, Mr Ushiba mentioned the word leadership. Would you comment on it?

[Nakasone] Well, I agree with Mr Ushiba. It would have been better if we had settled the issue more quickly through quiet diplomacy. Let me point out one thing, however. Politics are something carried out for the people. Speaking of the beef and citrus fruit issues, the U.S. side would like to have an opportunity to show off its accomplishments to American farmers, especially in an election year. Because of this illogical aspect of the election, some issues will not come to a settlement until a politically opportune time arrives. Both sides will hold out until that time arrives, until the time comes for both sides to decide that it is against their best interest if they fail to compromise. The beef and citrus fruit negotiations can be compared to the case of students preparing for a school test. They often wait until the night before or even the morning of the day of the test to complete their preparations. The same element exists in politics.

If the negotiating officials make such efforts, domestic public opinion will show understanding for them. Mr Ushiba may scold me for saying this, but that is one aspect of politics. I do not think that we can ignore it.

After all, the most important thing for us politicians is to defend the interests of the nation. Then comes the work of reconciling them with those of other nations. Defending the nation's interests remains their primary mission. Both Mr Reagan and I are in the same position in this regard.

[Miyazaki] Nevertheless, we see beef prices remaining as high as ever. What is your view, Mr Ushiba?

[Ushiba] I see much room for so-called industrial rationalization, although that is Japan's domestic problem. Speaking of the beef issue, the best solution would be increasing import through reducing prices and pushing up demand. How can this be achieved? Authorities should give it more serious thought. The latest agreement covers the next 3 years, but we must study what to do after that. The minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries said the same thing when he returned from negotiations in Washington. We should therefore not relax efforts for rationalization but promote them further so that we will be better prepared when we face the same issue again next time. This is a very important matter, I think.

[Nakasone] I agree with Mr Ushiba on that point. We have about 4 years to achieve higher productivity. We want to see beef producers and cattle-raising farmers in this country increase their productivity during this period to make beef available at European-level prices at least. The government will cooperate with them to that end. After that, the goal will be to have U.S.-level prices. The government will make efforts to achieve those goals.

[Miyazaki] Mr Kumon, it seems that we are coping with economic frictions by treating them symptomatically, one after another. The automobile issue was followed by beef and citrus fruit, which will probably be followed by semiconductors and high technology in general. It appears that problems will never end ...

[Kumon] I think that we cannot avoid that kind of situation. Economic friction means, from Japan's position, such issues as beef and citrus fruit, and from the U.S. position, steel and automobiles, although I am not certain that we can include automobiles in this category at this time. Friction involves industries whose competitive power is on the decline. Consequently, liberalization of trade involving such industries is difficult to carry out, as a matter of principle. Friction will directly involve the existing interests on both sides. Accordingly, the only thing that can be done is to work out adjustment and press for virtual liberalization step by step. There is no other alternative. There are no clear-cut solutions that can be readily applied to all problems.

Another type of friction lies in the field of high technology. Everyone is trying to secure a superior position in various new industries that are cropping up. No country wants to lag behind another in them. This applies to the United States, Japan and European countries alike. Needless to say, the result is friction. Rules of dealing with such friction have yet to be worked out. Something more than free competition, competition based on the rule of survival of the fittest, will also be required in this field.

Another thing in the background of friction is that to American eyes, Japanese have a different culture and do things in a different way. Americans may feel that competition to them means a fair, one-to-one match but that to Japanese, it means ganging up against a rival. They find the Japanese way unfair. Both sides have developed mutual understanding to some degree; nevertheless, when something happens, they show their true feelings. Therefore, we should always be prepared to cope with this problem, even when it does not exist.

At any rate, we must know that we have problems which are all different in nature. It is not a simple task to find solutions to them.

[Nakasone] Miss Miyazaki, as Mr Kumon has said, the problems facing us are very difficult ones. As you know, there is the EC, the European Economic Community. Germany, France, Britain and other European countries form a community; they have abolished tariffs and visa requirements, and act and negotiate as if they were one nation. Japan and the United States have to negotiate on such issues as beef and citrus fruit, and on high technology and capital and money market liberalization issues. Then, if we get too close in our relations with the United States, those European countries become jealous and complain that we keep forgetting about them. They have their reasons. We must therefore make it clear in our explanations to Mr Thorn of the EC that while we take good care of our relations with the United States, we do the same with our relations with European nations.

That is how powerful Japan has become. We are far ahead of Europe in such high technology areas as electronics and computers. The United States and Japan are leading by a wide margin; European countries such as Germany, Britain and France are far behind. Those European nations fear that the top two countries, the United States and Japan, might be colluding with each other at the expense of Europeans. Germany was particularly concerned and, as a result, it recently held a fair in Japan. It was an expression of the German people's resolve to catch up with us, and a demonstration of what they have. France is also planning to hold a similar fair this fall.

Japan is thus drawing attention from all over the world. Because of the fact that our technology is now as high as the United States', other countries feel greatly threatened and, at the same time, they respect us.

Administering all these things is the task of Japanese foreign policy. The conduct of foreign policy is, therefore, far more difficult than it used to be. I would like to ask our people to understand this fact: the fact that Japan is in a position about which we can feel happy and, at the same time, somewhat embarrassed. In fact, we all feel happy about it rather than embarrassed. I would also like to ask them to realize that the prime minister, the foreign minister and all other Cabinet ministers and the ruling party are putting in so much hard work.

[Kumon] The prime minister just mentioned jealousy being felt by European nations. Until recently, the Japanese also had the so-called orphan-of-the-world complex; they often had delusions of the United States going for better relations with China over their heads and pushing them aside. They also had delusions of the United States and the Soviet Union having their way in everything at the expense of Japanese interests, or of the United States and European countries cooking things up without letting Japan know about them.

Even now, the Japanese demonstrate such feelings when something happens. It is necessary, I think, for us Japanese to understand that other nations would naturally have similar feelings about what Japan does with the United States.

[Miyazaki] Does that mean that the difference in our attitudes toward the United States and that toward European countries constitutes one of the problems for the prime minister to consider in connection with the London summit? In your strategy, what is most important, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] One thing on my mind is how to improve the world economy. The recovery of the U.S. economy is going on very rapidly; both we and Europeans are enjoying its benefits. That recovery alone is not enough, however. Japan and Europe should also promote their own economic recovery, extending its benefits to the developing nations. Consultations on ways and means to achieve this end should come first at the London summit.

The Japanese economy is recovering gradually. The European and U.S. economies are also recovering. There is no mistake about it. The problem is how to extend the benefits of this recovery to developing countries. The London summit will, first of all, be working on that problem.

In addition, as I mentioned earlier, there is the problem of how to hold talks with the Soviet Union after the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles. It may be a good idea for us to consult among ourselves on proposing to the Soviet Union the holding of talks promptly without waiting for Mr Reagan's reelection or the result of the U.S. presidential election. The summit faces that sort of big problem involving peace. It also faces various other problems.

There is friction between the United States and Europe. But, to the Americans, Europe is the land of their ancestors, so they entertain special feelings toward the Germans, French and English. However, when it comes to trading, they fight against each other. The Europeans think of the United States as a nouveau riche, but the United States has made remarkable progress in the recent years. Therefore, there is a delicate emotional conflict between the United States and Europe. Conflicting interests have even arisen.

Keeping peace with the united free world -- without breaking its unity, as Mr Ushiba mentioned -- is what Japan can do in its position as an Asian country. Japan belongs to neither the United States or Europe. In that sense, the two sides are pinning some hopes on Japan. It is a sort of a referee's role. At the Williamsburg summit, I mentioned that role quite a bit.

France under President Mitterrand has not joined NATO -- the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. France is defending itself independently. In that sense, Japan and France have something to discuss. Mr Mitterrand is a stubborn person. I get the feeling that no one except me can persuade Mr Mitterrand. That was the case at the Williamsburg summit. I told him that Japan has a war-renouncing constitution and the three nonnuclear principles. I could tell him to join us because I, who come from an Asian country, had come so far to ask him. In that sense, I think that there will be quite a big role for Japan to play at the coming summit. And I think that Japan should assume that role, at least.

[Ushiba] Mr Prime Minister, you proposed a new round [of economic talks] last November. I hope you will further promote it at the coming summit.

[Nakasone] Yes, I will.

[Ushiba] Europe has been most hesitant about it, but generally agreement seems to have been reached on carrying it out. Of course, there are various difficult problems, such as timing and the selection of an agenda. But I think that you should address yourself to it by all means and check the current recurrence of protectionism.

[Nakasone] Yes, you are right. If that tendency is left unchecked, everyone will want to protect his industry and shut out foreign goods. Japan will lose its livelihood because it will not be able to export its goods. Therefore, Japan will be unable to survive unless the principle of free trade is upheld. It was for that reason that the so-called Tokyo round of talks was held and tariff rates were lowered across the board. That round is due to expire in 2 years, so I launched a campaign to carry out another round of tariff rate reductions and to end protectionism.

Recently I have toured developing countries. I have visited Asian countries, China, and India and Pakistan only recently. When I met with their presidents and prime ministers, I asked them for approval of my campaign; and they gave their approval, in general. The United States also gave its approval and Chancellor Kohl of West Germany also approved it. However, other European nations were somewhat reluctant about it, saying that, if tariff rates are lowered, it will only mean that more Japanese goods will be imported. That is what Mr Ushiba has pointed out just now. However, lately signs have begun appearing at long last that everyone realizes it eventually pays to lower tariff rates across the board and make trade activities brisk. So they are talking about setting the next goal together and starting preparations for it. Mr Ushiba's advice is that all countries should strive to bring that matter to a settlement at the forthcoming London summit. I mean to strive for that.

[Kumon] In conjunction with the nuclear disarmament issue, you said that you have a clear-cut principle. Now, in the relations among Japan, the United States and Europe, Japan has been a member of the West since the Williamsburg summit. I think that this also is a principle. But Japan is not trying to do something good by joining hands with the United States only, nor is it trying to hold the United States in check by siding with Europe. These three regions should make concerted efforts at all times. This is also a big principle, is it not?

[Nakasone] Yes, it is. Japan's basic position is that it belongs to the free world. The free world refers to the United States and Europe. And since Japan enjoys its security and expanded trade as a member of that free world, that basic position cannot be changed. But, at the same time, Japan is an Asian country. Therefore, it has to hold talks with Asian countries and developing countries. So, Japan has those two aspects. I intend to assert this point without apology and tell them that Japan carries out its work from that position. But, as Mr Gandhi exhorted politics with principles, as I mentioned earlier, we must have a principle and we must be consistent. I plan to take that viewpoint at the summit.

[Ushiba] I think that the problem lies rather in domestic affairs. Mr Prime Minister, I think that there are a couple of problems which Japan should ponder in trying to get along well with other countries. One of them is keeping its promises under any circumstances. This is a matter of course but somehow, due to various reasons, there have been instances in which Japan could not keep its promises in full. We must keep our promises by all means.

Another problem is that it takes too long to put a policy into practice after adopting it. This is apt to invite the criticism that Japan is trying to cheat again. After all, this is attributable to so-called Japanese bureaucratism. [laughter] But I think that we must correct this by all means.

Basically, the world is pinning great hopes on Japan now. They strongly ask Japan to do something -- something that would result in a loss to Japan. They say that Japan should be first to do that which would result in a loss to itself. Then, they say, other countries will follow suit and the result is that Japan will profit in the end, even if it may suffer a loss initially. This kind of atmosphere prevails because Japan is faring well both economically and politically. I hope you will take this possibility into consideration because I think that that sort of atmosphere will also prevail at the forthcoming summit.

[Nakasone] The current Diet session is deliberating a bill which calls for dissolving the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation [NTT] and turning it into a joint-stock company. If enacted, the bill will allow foreign enterprises to participate in it. Japan is developing satellites by its own efforts, but it will buy what it lacks or parts from other countries if necessary. We will end the bureaucratic control and run it as a joint-stock company. The Americans are beginning to understand us at last. Now we are planning to dissolve the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation and turn it into a Tobacco Industry company, Ltd. We will liberalize the import and sale of foreign tobacco. We will allow foreigners to do that in competition with Japanese products. That is what the United States and other countries had ardently hoped for. The Diet is deliberating these drastic bills now.

So, the impression everyone has gained lately is that, although it takes a long time, Japan does what it undertakes. Difficult problems like the liberalization of capital and finance will crop up again soon. The final details are currently being worked out with the United States, but I think that we can get ourselves understood in those areas as well. At any rate, I fulfill what I promise.

[Kumon] I hope, Mr Prime Minister, that you will avail yourself of the coming summit meeting and various other opportunities to clarify what medium- and long-range visions Japan has for the 21st century. If I remember correctly, you took up the issue of information last year. There is the security issue; there is the economic order issue, or the principle of free trade; and there also is that issue of the so-called information age -- How should the world compete in information, knowhow or technology? There should be new rules stipulated. What vision has Japan toward this? I hope you will by all means make clear what sort of a new civilization Japan plans to create in the 21st century, fusing the East and the West.

[Nakasone] The information issue is very important. If there had been satellites as there are now and if television had been as popular as it is now, World War II would not have broken out. No one would have started that foolish war. NHK correspondents are daily reporting by satellite what is happening in New York and Paris. If things had been like that, the war should not have been fought. In that sense, I do not know how important a role information plays in keeping peace by keeping the people accurately informed of facts. We should make this more popular worldwide. To this end, Japan should become a highly advanced nation in the information area as well. That is what I think.

[Miyazaki] Since time is running out, I would like you, Mr Prime Minister, to tell us what the goals of your diplomacy are. At the time of your inauguration, you stunned us by making that statement about an unsinkable aircraft carrier. [laughter] Could you tell us what you really aim at in your diplomacy?

[Nakasone] It is peace and to eliminate war from this earth. I have been saying this since my first policy speech to the Diet. But, somehow, the people have not fully trusted me. I think that you are probably one of them. [laughter]

But I think that the people are beginning to understand me gradually. The foremost duty of today's politicians is to not allow nuclear war to take place by any means. If a nuclear war breaks out, the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan will all be demolished. That is a common duty and mission assigned to mankind. The politicians' duty is particularly weighty. To that end, concrete and realistic ways must be worked out. Speeches alone are of no use. Concrete action is needed.

[Miyazaki] Well, thank you very much.

WEINBERGER VISITS FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

Arrives 10 May

OW110735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- The United States hopes to conclude an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union which "genuinely" reduces the level of arms and maintains the balance of deterrence, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said here Friday. The rupture in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviets has not deterred Washington from pursuing such a pact because it is "vital," he stressed.

"We address these subjects with great patience and great understanding," Weinberger told a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan. "We try to secure an agreement that genuinely reduces arms, not an agreement that simply licenses or authorizes continuing expansion of arms under the name of arms limitation."

Through such a genuine agreement, the Pentagon chief said, the balance of deterrence would be maintained and preserved at a much lower level than the present.

Weinberger arrived in Tokyo Thursday night from Seoul where he conferred with South Korean leaders about the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. He met with his Japanese counterpart Yuko Kurihara Friday morning and was to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe before leaving for home Friday night.

Weinberger, while underscoring the need for resumption of arms limitation talks with the Soviets, warned of the increasing Soviet military threat. "Unless we do what we are doing -- which is to regain our deterrent capabilities, not our military superiority," the U.S. defense secretary added. "I've been encouraged, and very much so," he stressed, "that the Japanese Government has not been intimidated by the threat," from the Kremlin over Japan's stepped up defense efforts.

The Defense Council, chaired by Premier Nakasone, gave the go-ahead earlier this week for a new five-year defense buildup program starting fiscal 1986.

Weinberger declined to elaborate on the U.S. request for military commitments by Japan. "We all have to do more," he pointed out. "How much more is obviously a matter of determination of each country."

He is the third high-ranking U.S. Government official to come to Japan in 10 days. Secretary of State George Shultz briefed Japanese officials on May 2 on President Ronald Reagan's visit to China, and U.S. Vice President George Bush left Tokyo Thursday following a three-day visit. "Although the timing is coincidental," Weinberger said, "I think our visits are indicative of major developments in the orientation of U.S. foreign policy."

Briefs Nakasone, Abe

OW111053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- The United States supports a dialogue between the two Koreas but has no intention at present of withdrawing U.S. troops from the south, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said Friday. The major stumbling block to the hoped for dialogue, he told Japanese leaders, is the North's adamant refusal to acknowledge responsibility for the Rangoon bombing attack which killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers last October.

In separate meetings with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Weinberger stressed the need to beef up the deterrent capabilities of the United States and its allies in Europe and Asia against a "real and growing" Soviet military threat.

A Japanese spokesman said Weinberger told Nakasone such deterrent powers should be "dynamic" rather than "static." The Pentagon chief noted the United States and its West European and Asian allies are confronted with the problem of improving sustainability, partly because of budgetary restraint.

Weinberger briefed Abe on his trip to South Korea and emphasized Washington's continued military commitment to Seoul, Foreign Ministry officials told reporters. The Reagan administration hopes for bilateral consultations between the two Koreas, the American official said. "The United States supports such a dialogue but the maintenance of South Korea's security guarantee is a prerequisite," he was quoted as saying.

The Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Summer Olympics, if it is designed to undermine the Reagan administration, simply will not work, Weinberger told Abe.

He conferred with his Japanese counterpart Yuko Kurihara for two hours Friday morning and the two concurred in their assessment of the growing Soviet threat and agreed on the need to deal with it.

The Defense Council, chaired by Nakasone, approved earlier this week a new five-year defense buildup program beginning fiscal 1986.

Weinberger, asked to comment on Japan's defense efforts during the luncheon meeting, was reluctant to go into details. How much more is required is obviously a matter of determination of each of the American allies, he added.

Prime Minister Nakasone reported to the defense secretary that preparations for deployment of F-16 military aircraft in northern Japan are proceeding well, according to the Japanese spokesman.

LDP'S NIKAIIDO MEETING WITH REAGAN REPORTED

OW110019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 10 KYODO -- The No 2 man of Japan's governing party, Susumu Nikaido, met President Ronald Reagan and agreed on parliamentary interchanges between the two countries.

Nikaido, vice president of the Liberal-Democratic Party, said Reagan accepted his proposal for a regular meeting of Japanese and American parliamentarians to promote mutual understanding.

Nikaido, who flew to Washington Wednesday for a weeklong visit to the United States, said he had a 15-minute friendly talk with the president and he delivered a letter from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The LDP vice president told Reagan he was impressed with Reagan's speech the previous day for his great determination to protect democracy and freedom.

Nikaido promised Japan's further efforts to open up its market, while Reagan showed interest in removing restrictions on the international use of the Japanese currency.

'ARAFAT SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH U.S. THROUGH JAPAN

OW101205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat has sought Japan's good offices in opening a dialogue with the United States, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday.

'Arafat's request was passed to the Foreign Ministry on April 30 by the PLO Tokyo office, and Japan relayed it to the U.S. State Department in early May.

The sources said the State Department showed a negative attitude, saying that although the U.S. was not hostile to the PLO leader it thought 'Arafat was not contributing to peace at this time.

The sources said Yoshio Hatano, director general of the Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, relayed 'Arafat's wish in his talks with State Department officials in Washington early this month. The sources said U.S. officials were not enthusiastic about having talks with 'Arafat because of the U.S. presidential election later this year.

NO PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA BEEF TRADE TALKS

OW101247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Japan and Australia ended one-day working-level talks Thursday without making progress on Australian demands for increased beef imports, Japanese officials said. Both sides repeated almost the same arguments as at their previous talks in April, with Australia urging Japan to increase its global beef import quota by more than 14,000 tons annually in the next four years from 141,000 tons for fiscal 1983 ended March 31, they said.

Australia also demanded that imports of beef for use in burgers and other processing purposes be liberalized and that a new import quota be set for chilled beef in addition to the present quotas for high-quality, grain-fed and leaner, grass-fed beef. But Japan reiterated that its latest demand projection permits a maximum 9,000-ton annual increase in the global quota and rejected the other requests because their acceptance would disrupt the domestic market.

Both sides agreed to continue negotiations. Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin is scheduled to arrive Sunday for talks with his Japanese counterpart Shinjiro Yamamura following their meeting in mid-April.

KUWAIT ASKS FOR JAPAN'S AID IN ENDING GULF WAR

OW100147 Tokyo KYODO in English 000 ' GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah has asked Japan to help put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. This request was conveyed to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday by former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who received the request from the Kuwaiti minister during his recent Middle East tour. The Kuwaiti foreign minister and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz are scheduled to visit Japan on May 22. They are expected to convey to the Japanese Government an Arab Foreign Ministers decision to denounce Iran.

KYODO CORRESPONDENT REOPENS OFFICE IN BEIRUT

OW100121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beirut, May 10 KYODO -- KYODO NEWS SERVICE correspondent to Beirut Jitsuro Kihara returned to the Lebanese capital Wednesday to resume his duties after a three-month absence. Forced to close the KYODO office February 22 and take refuge from the escalating war, Kihara was stationed in Cyprus in the interim.

NEW GROUND STATION FOR EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

OW100425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- A hook-up between telecommunications satellite Sakura-2 and a mobile ground station on the Japan Sea side for use during times of disaster, was inaugurated Thursday when Posts and Telecommunications Minister Keiwa Okuda placed a call to Ishikawa Prefecture.

Japan's sixth mobile ground station, set up by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT), consists of telecommunication equipment and a parabolic antenna loaded on a large truck. Receiving signals from the Sakura satellite, the station is able to transmit information during times of disaster, as well as carry up to 132 telephone circuits. The mobile facilities have already been installed in Sapporo, Tokyo, Nagoya, Matsuyama and Oita.

Thursday's commemorative call took place from the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry in Kasumigaseki, Tokyo. Okuda dialed Gov.Yoichi Nakanishi of Ishikawa Prefecture, and the Sakura, in geostationary orbit 36,000 kilometers above the equator, relayed the signals to the ground station. Okuda and the governor were able to communicate both visually and verbally.

NTT plans to use the ground station in connection with the Sakura to provide telephone and television links to remote islands, and for emergency communication during disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons.

SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STATEMENT CITED

SK110039 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] According to an 8 May TASS report, a statement issued by the USSR National Olympic Committee said that it cannot send Soviet athletes to the 23d Olympics in Los Angeles, the United States. The statement noted:

The USSR National Olympic Committee made an all-round analysis of the situation around the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles and studied the question of the participation of the Soviet sports delegation.

As is known, in its 10 April statement, the USSR National Olympic Committee voiced serious concern over the rude violations of the Olympic Charter by the organizers of the games and the anti-Soviet campaign launched by U.S. reactionary circles with the connivance of the official authorities, and asked the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to study the situation.

At its meeting on 24 April this year the IOC found the stand of the USSR National Olympic Committee to be just and substantiated. But disregarding the opinion of the IOC the U.S. authorities continue rudely to interfere in affairs under the exclusive competence of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. It is known that from the very first days of preparations for the present Olympics the American Administration has set course toward using the games for its political aims. Chauvinistic sentiments and an anti-Soviet hysteria are being whipped up in the country.

Extremist organizations and groupings of all sorts, openly aiming to create "unbearable conditions" during the stay of the Soviet delegation and performances by Soviet athletes, have sharply stepped up their activity with the direct connivance of the American authorities. Political demonstrations hostile to the USSR are being prepared, and undisguised threats are being made against the USSR National Olympic Committee and Soviet athletes and officials. Heads of anti-Soviet, antisocialist organizations are received by U.S. officials, and their activity is widely publicized by the mass media. To justify this campaign, the U.S. authorities and Olympics organizers constantly refer to legislative acts of all kinds.

Of late, Washington has made assurances concerning the readiness to observe the rules of the Olympic Charter. The practical deeds by the American side, however, show that it does not intend to ensure the security of all athletes, respect their rights and human dignity, and create normal conditions for holding the games.

The cavalier attitude of the U.S. authorities toward the Olympic Charter and the gross flouting of the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement are directly aimed at undermining it. This line, which was clearly manifested earlier, is being practiced now as well.

In these conditions the USSR National Olympic Committee is compelled to declare that participation of Soviet athletes in the games of the 23d Olympiad in Los Angeles is impossible. To act differently would be tantamount to approving of the anti-Olympian actions of the U.S. authorities and organizers of the games.

Having adopted this decision, we have not the slightest wish to cast aspersions on the American public, to cloud the good feelings linking athletes of our countries.

The USSR National Olympic Committee and sports organisations of our country will further support the efforts of the IOC, the Association of National Olympic Committees, International Sports Federations, and the International Association of Sports Writers directed at strengthening the international Olympic movement, and struggle for the preservation of its purity and unity.

This is what the USSR National Olympic Committee said in its statement.

SIN SANG-OK REBUTS SOUTH'S CHARGES OF KIDNAPPING

SK111049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- Sin Sang-ok called a news conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on April 12 and roundly exposed the falsity of the so-called "Sin Sang-ok-Choe Un-hui problem" over which the South Korean authorities are raising a hue and cry, according to a report.

The South Korean "National Security Planning Board" (former Central Intelligence Agency) some time ago made a false announcement completely distorting fact, alleging that Sin Sang-ok and his wife Choe Un-hui had been "kidnapped" by "North Korean operatives" in Hong Kong in 1978 and were now serving as "North Korean spies." The South Korean puppets brought forward the Sin Sang-ok-Choe Un-hui problem even at the North-South sports talks for the formation of a single team held at Panmunjom recently, maliciously slinging mud at us.

At the news conference Sin Sang-ok made clear truth to the world, stripping bare the deceptive nature of the shameless and vicious false propaganda of the enemy.

I Want To Clarify Truth to the World

Explaining, to begin with, the motive of his calling the news conference in Belgrade, Sin Sang-ok said: This news conference has been convened on my personal initiative. As you know, the "South Korean National Security Planning Board" has of late launched into a campaign, making a noisy row on the problem of me and my wife. Suffering from this now are North Korea and my colleagues. Therefore, I am meeting with you reporters to make public truth to the world.

The "South Korean National Security Planning Board" announced that our couple were "spirited" to North Korea six years ago, made a film to propagandize President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il and serve as North Korean "spies." THE NEW YORK TIMES also made a report about this.

I would like to stress, first of all, the importance of this incident, because the incident concerning me is employed as a tool of propaganda between the North and South of Korea. A few days ago, this problem was taken up even at Panmunjom talks. And there is a big commotion in Southeast Asian regions, too, for the reason that this incident concerning me originated from Hong Kong.

Another point I must stress is the fact that my friends are suffering, treated as "spies" on the charge of conveying a letter and a photograph from me to my family in South Korea.

Another point is that my work and my artistic activities are completely distorted in press reports. The "South Korean National Security Planning Board" made a distorted announcement that the movie "The Unreturned Emissary" made by me was a film propagandizing President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il.

The story of the movie goes that three patriots of Korea attend the second international peace conference held in The Hague, the Netherlands, and one of them disembowels himself when they fail to realize their wish while calling for the independence of Korea.

It is, of course, a fact that this movie was made on the request of North Korea. But things stand quite different from what the South Korean authorities allege. I have not turned a communist nor am I a man wholly sympathizing with its ideology.

But, what is important is that the view of North Korea and that of mine fully accord with each other on the point that both defend the chajusong (independence) of the nation. This is why I made the film.

I Am a Man Actually Expelled From South Korea

Explaining the motive of his leaving South Korea and his later life, Sin Sang-ok said: The South Korean authorities cancelled the permission for the operation of my film company in around 1976 and kept me in custody for two months. The pretext of their accusation was that I had accepted a bribe. But the real reason was that I opposed the "government."

In those days I was a leading movie man in South Korea and had a big film studio. Then why did the South Korean authorities do such a thing to the leading film company? This could not be construed otherwise than a political motive.

Left without opportunities of carrying on my cinematographic activities in South Korea, I made up my mind to make films overseas. By that time I had a plan to manufacture a movie about Kim Tae-chung in an alien country.

Getting wind of this plan, the South Korean "Government" began obstructing my overseas trip. I first applied for a visa to the United States to go there in my film production overseas. But the South Korean authorities issued instructions to the South Korean embassies in various countries not to get me entry visa of the United States.

In around April and May 1978 the U.S. Consulate in Hong Kong did not issue me visa and even put a cipher mark on my passport.

I was genuinely enraged. I went to Paris in June that year. Thinking that France would be out of the reach of the hand of the South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," I applied for the visa at the U.S. Embassy. It summoned me three days after and refused to issue a visa.

Unable to go to the United States, I and my wife stayed in France and West Germany. I planned to carry on my cinematographic activities with West Germany as the main theatre. But, in 1979, former South Korean "C.I.A. Director" Kim Hyong-uk was assassinated in Paris. I was an old acquaintance of his widow. I felt ever increasing danger to my safety.

About that time, in 1981, North Korea asked me if I had an intention to make a film. It appeared to know well of my lot. So I went to North Korea in 1981 and stayed there for 10 days. They received me with sincere cordiality and let me see various places.

And Secretary Kim Chong-il received me. I was really astonished at that time by his deep understanding of art. Saying that it was important to educate our people in the spirit of national independence, he told me to make films of national character. We reached a unanimity of view on one point, e.g., that great national unity could not be achieved without chajusong of the nation.

Later, in 1982, I completed the scenario and finished the film production in Budapest in 1983. Last year we stayed in North Korea for about three weeks to shoot Korean scenes for the manufacture of the movie.

I intend to make, in the future, too, films helpful to the reunification of our nation, its great unity. And I plan to make a film about Khan. And, if I could find time, I would make efforts for the progress of the movie industry of North Korea. Because the North and South of Korea are both my homeland.

I want to meet my family and live with it. Our country remaining divided, many families and relatives live separated now. This is the biggest tragedy to our nation. Therefore, I hope that they will not treat me as a North Korean "spy" but make the incident concerning me as an occasion for removing the division of the nation. Today when there is a noisy talk about the question of "finding separated families" in South Korea, I hope you will make efforts to help me meet my family.

Then Sin Sang-ok answered questions of journalists. Answering a question what he thought was the reason of the false propaganda of the South Korean authorities that his couple were "kidnapped" to North Korea, he said:

As I have just told you, I sent through my friends to my family in South Korea a recorded tape, photograph and letter. After this incident they started the false propaganda that I was "kidnapped to North Korea." But this is utterly groundless. I have been to North Korea twice, but of my own accord. And the letter which I sent to my family is alien to politics or intelligence operation. This cannot be a ground to treat me as a "spy."

When he was asked if he had any intention to go back to South Korea, he answered: "I might go back, if South Korea were democratized and there were no danger to my safety. But I cannot go back under the present situation."

TRANSFER OF B-52 UNIT MOVE TO 'START NEW WAR'

SK101035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the scheme to transfer the "B 52" strategic bomber unit of the U.S. imperialists based at the Anderson Air Base in Guam to South Korea, MINJU CHOSON today says:

This is a dangerous move to start a new war of aggression, a nuclear war in Korea. According to the Japanese magazine KOREA REPORT, the transfer of this strategic flying corps to South Korea was taken up at the closed-door talks between Reagan and traitor Chon Tu-hwan during the former's South Korea trip last year.

The author of the commentary continues: This clearly proves that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a heinous war maniac bent on driving the fellow countrymen into a nuclear scourge to gratify his greed for power.

The transfer of this strategic flying corps to South Korea, whose chief mission is to carry out another war of aggression in Korea, is an unpardonable criminal act harassing peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification and, furthermore, contradicting peace and security in Asia and the world.

Traitor Chon Tu-Hwan who leaves South Korea as a nuclear attack base and nuclear forward base of the United States under the cloak of "peace" and "peaceful reunification" is seeking to prop up the fascist dictatorial "regime" forsaken by the people by racing headlong towards the provocation of a war. But this is a foolish act. The Korean people will never pardon traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is running about like a headless fly to impose a nuclear scourge upon the head of the nation.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not commit the criminal act to build up nuclear armed forces but respond to our fair proposal for tripartite talks.

U.S.-SOUTH MILITARY MEETING TERMED 'WAR HUDDLE'

SK080411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- A war huddle called "the sixth meeting of the military committee" between U.S. imperialist warmongers including Vessey, chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and South Korean puppets was held in Seoul on May 7, according to "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" of South Korea.

The war confab "reaffirmed the U.S. defence strategy and policy" towards South Korea and agreed to maintain "U.S. aid for increasing the combat power of the puppet army and continue making joint efforts for the increase of joint defence capacity." The U.S. imperialist warmongers will reportedly hold another war huddle called "annual security conference" with the South Korean puppets.

The South Korean trip of warmaniac Vessey and his party and their war confabs with the puppets show how wild the U.S. imperialists try to step up preparations for war of aggression against the northern half of the DPRK [as received].

VRPR DENOUNCES U.S.-SOUTH SECURITY MEETING

SK100417 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the so-called 16th South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting.

The so-called 16th South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting was held at the No 1 conference hall of the Ministry of National Defense for 2 days, 9 and 10 May, with the participation of South Korean and U.S. military officials, including Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

The 9-10 May meetings -- the chief delegates from South Korea and the United States held summit talks on 10 May -- adopted a joint statement and then ended with a press conference.

As demonstrated by the substance of the meetings and joint statement, the 16th South Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting discussed a wide range of subjects -- the situation on the Korean peninsula; issues regarding the terms of foreign military sales loans and of increasing the amount of loans; the issue of improving the plan for war reserve materials; establishment of a joint electronic intelligence system; South Korea-U.S. defense industry cooperation; and even the issue of joint production and deployment of tanks, helicopters, and F-5 fighters.

This is an open challenge to the masses at home and abroad who aspire for an easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, an eradication of the danger of war, and for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. It is also an intolerable criminal act.

As you all may know, not only our masses but also all the world's peace-loving people hope for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and strongly call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, the main obstacle to peace and peaceful reunification. However, ignoring the demands of the peoples at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists are running riot in reckless preparation for a war of northward invasion while straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme degree. What is more, at a time when the North's proposal for tripartite talks, designed to guarantee a solid peace on the Korean peninsula and to promote an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, is widely supported and welcomed at home and abroad and its real realization is called for, instead of responding to this, the United States is running amok with preparations, for a war of northward invasion through the criminal military confabulations with the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan ring. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are scheming for war and perpetual division, not for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

While clamoring as if it were hoping for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the United States is, in fact, pursuing war and perpetuation of national division. It is none other than the United States who responded to the North's most realistic, fair, and just proposal for tripartite talks with an exercise for northward invasion, "Team Spirit-84." Also, it is none other than the United States who is continuing preparations for a new war while intentionally straining the situation by bringing into South Korea new types of tanks, ships, modern fighters, and weapons of various descriptions to strengthen the combat capability of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and to modernize the South Korean Army.

Even at this moment, the United States, not responding to the North's proposal for tripartite talks, is not only clamoring about preposterous issues such as North-South bilateral talks or quadripartite talks, but also instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to prepare for war by transferring weapons of mass destruction and military equipment to it.

The fact that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group discussed at the so-called 16th South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting the issues of U.S. military assistance to South Korea and of increasing the amount of loans to South Korea and agreed on joint production and deployment of F-5 fighters, tanks, and helicopters shows that they are attempting to accelerate and perfect their war preparations and provoke a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula at all costs. Through this, the U.S. imperialists once again displayed to the world their bellicosity and aggressive nature.

Even though the U.S. imperialists are now running riot to realize their vicious ambition for aggression, it is to no avail. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their extremely adventurous maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring, should withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea as unanimously demanded at home and abroad, and should remove immediately all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and weapons of various descriptions.

SOUTH PREMIER'S TALKS WITH EC LEADER CONDEMNED

SK110507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet prime minister on May 7 entreated the executive chairman of the European Economic Community, on a visit to South Korea, to save them from the economic bankruptcy, according to a "Radio Seoul" report from South Korea. Saying that they are suffering from the "chronic deficit in international balance", he made such disgraceful behavior. The military fascist clique has been saddled with a colossal amount of foreign debts amounting to more than 40,000 million dollars and, entering this year, trade deficit increased by over 1,569 million dollars till April 19. With no means can the South Korean puppets save their economy from a catastrophic situation or escape the responsibility for the economic bankruptcy.

PAPER LASHES CHON USE OF MEDIA AGAINST STUDENTS

SK051039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary lashes at the Chon Tu-hwan group for slandering the righteous struggle of South Korean students and beautifying the brutal rule with the mobilization of subsidized propaganda media.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group is describing the just struggle of students for the democratisation of the campus and society as a "disturbance" and vilifying it in every way, the author of the commentary says: The struggle of South Korean students is a just resistance against the oppressors who trample underfoot the campus, strangle democracy and have turned society into a medieval dark one and an expression of their strong desire for democratic rights and liberties. If men of the press are to be true to their mission as controller of public opinion, they must merge their voice with the shouts of students.

It is something unprecedented that men of the press who should rouse public opinion in support of the just struggle of students are yielding to power, speaking for the dictator and vilifying the righteous struggle of the students carrying forward the proud and patriotic traditions of the April 19 uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising.

The South Korean press must not be used by the oppressors in their moves to alienate the student movement from society, distort their just struggle and isolate them. If the press takes a road incompatible with the desires of the times and the nation, yielding its conscience and principle to power, it is bound to be denounced as the subsidized press.

HU YAOBANG CONCLUDES OFFICIAL GOODWILL VISIT

Yang Shangkun Banquet Speech

[Address by Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent vice chairman of the party Central Committee Military Commission, at the banquet arranged by the WPK South Hamgyong Provincial Committee for Hu Yaobang on 7 May in Hamhung -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected cadre members of the organizations of the party, government, and military in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City, dear comrades:

We are deeply moved by the warm and splendid welcome you accorded us. Representing Comrade Hu Yaobang and all the Chinese comrades, I express my sincere thanks to you and convey the warmest greetings and lofty respect of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the people and the officers and men of the KPA in the South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City.

Hamhung City is a heroic city with a glorious history. The people of the city made outstanding contributions to the long anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people. You have also achieved brilliant successes during the last 30 years since the war under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK by carrying out socialist construction with the Chollima speed.

Today, Hamhung City is being turned into a heavy industry base for the chemical, machine building, and nonferrous metal industry, for which it is already renowned. It has been developed into an industrial city the Korean people are proud of. The Chinese people greatly admire your heroic achievements and successes in construction and sincerely wish you greater successes in the future.

With its outstanding contributions to the cause of China-Korea friendship, Hamhung City is well known to the Chinese people. Since the 1950's, the people and party members in Hamhung have greeted inspections and visits of many leading cadres of the Chinese party and government with a warm and friendly feeling. In 1979, you erected a statue and monument to Comrade Zhou Enlai, a great proletariat revolutionary of the Chinese people.

Hamhung and Shanghai, the largest city in China, became sister cities in 1982. Many plants in Hamhung are making frequent exchanges with counterpart plants in China and assisting each other.

All these facts vividly show what fruitful work you have done to develop China-Korea friendship in depth. We express our sincere appreciation to you for this and hope that friendly visits and exchanges between you and the Chinese people will increase with each passing day.

I am firmly convinced that the great friendship sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples will always be green like the pine trees on Mount Changbai and eternal like the clear water of the Yalu River.

As solemnly stated by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the Pyongyang mass meeting, the Communist Party, government, and people of China support with might and main the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against the interference of foreign forces.

No matter how many difficulties and twists and turns may lie on the road ahead, we believe the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly be realized and the day will come when the fellow countrymen in the North and South will joyfully meet at one place.

I now propose a toast to the great China-Korea friendship; to the greater successes of the people in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City in their socialist construction; to the rapid realization of the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification; to the good health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il and of all Korean comrades participating in this event.

Kim Il-song Luncheon

SK091602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon today in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Invited there were Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the CPC Central Committee, and others.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee Yi Kil-song, First Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk and director of the Tanchon District General Mining Bureau Cho Chang-tok, members of the WPK Central Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Hu, Kim Arrive in Chongjin

SK091650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1637 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Chongjin, a city of iron in the northern part of our country, today by special train.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arrived in Chongjin together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Set up in the railway station compound and plaza were slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!", "Long live the Communist Party of China!", "Warm welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang!" and "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" and welcome decorations.

The train carrying the friendship envoy of the fraternal Chinese people pulled in the railway station compound amidst the playing of the welcome music. The crowds enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom they always revere and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun who came with the fraternal and friendly sentiments of the Chinese people, waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and raising stormy cheers of hurrah.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun got down the train, acknowledging the cheers of the crowds.

Arriving there were the entourage of Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador to the People's Republic of China Sin In-ha, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, arrived there together with the guests.

The guests were warmly met by Hyon Mu-kwang, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK, who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Choe Ha-sun, chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and other leading functionaries of Chongjin municipal and North Hamgyong provincial party and power bodies and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Children's Union members presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun.

A welcome function took place at the railway station compound in honour of Comrade Hu Yaobang. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

At the end of the welcome function the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun headed for the guest house, acknowledging the warm welcome of the crowds.

Tour Komdok Mining Enterprise

SK091700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1647 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, visited the Komdok General Mining Enterprise on May 9.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, went to the enterprise, accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

When the special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun pulled into the platform, the crowds enthusiastically welcomed them, raising the thunderous cheers of "Manse!" and waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun alighted from the train, waving to the cheering crowds. Children's Union members presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun.

The entourage of Comrade Hu Yaobang also arrived. The guests were accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, and personages concerned.

The guests went first to the April 5 youth electric car pit, and heard about the history of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise which has been reconstructed on an expansion basis on modern lines thanks to our party's policy of giving priority to the mining industry and saw specimens of nonferrous metal ores and non-ferrous metal products. Then Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun and their entourage went up to dressing plant No 3 located 1,200 metres above the sea level.

Going round various processes of the dressing plant, the guests expressed admiration for builders for having built successfully the large-scale dressing plant on a world level by their own efforts and with their own technique and equipment in a brief period of one year by creating the "speed of the 80's" under the energetic guidance of our party.

Comrade Hu Yaobang congratulated the workers there upon their feats of labour registered through vigorous endeavours to increase the mineral production for creditably attaining the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metals.

After the inspection Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun left calligraphic letters which read: "We pay tribute to the glorious worker masses and scientists and technicians of Korea for their vigorous advance in the speed of Chollima. Hu Yaobang, Yang Shangkun, May 9, 1984."

The enterprise presented souvenirs to Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun. Comrade Hu Yaobang left a souvenir at the enterprise.

WPK Committees Banquet

SK091730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1709 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The Chongjin Municipal Committee and the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet this evening in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended the banquet.

Present on invitation were Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the CPC Central Committee, and suite members.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Hyon Mu-kwang, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Chongjin municipal party committee, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk, member and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In-ha, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; leading functionaries of local party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army were also present.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in company with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, all the attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Chief Secretary Kang Hui-won and Comrade Yang Shangkun addressed the banquet.

The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kang, Yang Speak at Banquet

SK091721 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1659 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The Chongjin Municipal and North Hamgyong Provincial Committees of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet this evening in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Chongjin municipal party committee, spoke first at the banquet. He said: We deem it a great pride to have such true revolutionary comrades-in-arms like the great Chinese people and have such a strong rear like China.

Our people of North Hamgyong Province and the people of the northeast China which are close to each other geographically, have shared their destiny as class brothers from the time when a new epoch of the Korean revolution was ushered in under the true banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of chajusong (independence), he noted, and continued:

In those historic days when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading the genuine communists of Korea, waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with the northeast China and the northern border area of our country as the theatre, the patriotic people in our province maintained close relations with the Chinese brothers; they fought shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the Korean revolution and the Chinese revolution, sharing life and death and weal and woe together.

Having keenly realized the value of the Korea-China friendship with deep historic roots, our people are filled with the determination to keep in bloom the brilliant tradition of the Korea-China friendship in the future, too, as today.

Upholding the unswerving policy of our party on further strengthening and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, our people in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin will make all efforts to bring the beautiful flower garden of the great Korea-China friendship in its heyday into fuller bloom and, especially, to further expand and develop the excellent cooperative relations with the people of northeast China in all fields -- political, economic and cultural.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, spoke next.

Saying that the citizens of Chongjin, a city of industry and a well-known base of steel, are building a new bridge for China-Korea friendship and cooperation, he went on:

In China, the China-Korea friendship is cherished deep in the hearts of the people both in Beijing, the capital, and in the remote border areas of China.

Visiting your country, we have felt that the friendly feelings of the Korean people for the Chinese people are all warmer than fire not only in Pyongyang, the capital, but also in Wonsan, Hamhung, Chongjin and in other places.

All this vividly shows that the China-Korea friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism is developing with each passing day. The flower of China-Korea friendship is deeply rooted in the minds of the two peoples. We sincerely hope that the China-Korea friendship will throw rays forever generation after generation.

He proposed a toast to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song and to the health of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Friendship Ties Extolled

SK100128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2327 GMT 7 May 84

[Unattributed talk: "The Invincible Korea-China Friendship Which Has Been Consolidated Through Frequent Mutual Visits by the Two Countries' Leaders"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: For a long time, leaders and peoples of the two countries have communicated and strengthened friendship and mutual trust through frequent visits and contacts without being bothered by diplomatic customs or formalities.

In developing relations between countries and peoples, the friendship and trust between the leaders of the countries is very significant.

From the time he embarked on the revolutionary road, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song valued his friendship with the Chinese people. By visiting China many times even after the liberation of Korea and China, he has maintained exceptionally friendly relations with the Chinese party and government leaders, including Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai. Since 1975, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has visited China twice. Through warm meetings [sangbong] with the Chinese party and government leaders, he has further developed and strengthened Korea-China friendship into an invincible friendship and unity.

In particular, his visit to China in September 1982 was a historic event which further cemented the closest comradely relations and friendly terms already established between the leaders of Korea and China, fully displaying the invincible might of Korea-China friendship.

Attaching great significance to the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Chinese party and government leaders warmly received the respected and beloved leader with exceptional friendship. Despite his old age, Comrade Deng Xiaoping accompanied the great leader on a long journey from Beijing to Chengdu. Later, Comrade Hu Yaobang came to Chengdu and from there he accompanied the respected and beloved leader to Beijing via Xian. During his visit to China, the great leader had meaningful meetings [sangbong] with the Chinese party and government leaders and held many talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. During the talks and conversations which proceeded amid warm comradely friendship and deep trust, they reached complete agreement on all subjects discussed, including the issue of further strengthening the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Indeed, the great leaders' visit to China was a significant event which has further bolstered the comradely and friendly relations between the leaders of both countries, and strengthened and developed the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries to a higher stage.

The noble comradely relations and revolutionary sense of obligation established between the party and government leaders of Korea and China are consolidating and developing with each passing day. Visiting our country, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in 1978, and Comrade Deng Yingchao, in 1979, had meaningful meetings [sangbong] with the respected and beloved leader. In addition Premier Zhao Ziyang visited our country in 1981.

Visiting our country in April of 1982, in particular, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping had warm meetings [sangbong] with the great leader, greatly contributing to developing and strengthening Korea-China friendship.

While Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping were visiting our country, the great leader accompanied them on a long journey and made every sincere effort to take care of them with noble revolutionary friendship.

The friendly tradition that the leaders of both countries cultivated together has recently been provided with a guarantee to develop to a new high stage. The China visit in July last year by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, has become a new milestone for polishing the Korea-China friendship from generation to generation.

Accompanying Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, on his 6,300 km travels through China were Comrade Hu Yaobang, who traveled with Comrade Kim Chong-il from Qingdao to Nanjing, and Comrade Hu Qili, who traveled from Shanghai to Hangzhou, deepening their mutual trust and strengthening Korea-China friendship. Thus, the history of Korea-China friendship is one in which the party and state leaders of both countries have established, consolidated, and developed friendship and unity through their frequent visits and contacts based on the closest comradely friendship and noble revolutionary sense of obligation.

Korea-China friendship, which has been provided with firm ties and has strengthened and developed on the basis of friendly relations between the leaders of the two countries, will remain an invincible friendship that no force on earth can undermine, and will continue to live forever together with the mountains and rivers of the two countries.

Hu, Sihanouk Meet 6 May

SK060733 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1400 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, met with His Excellency Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, on 6 May.

Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, participated in the meeting. Also participating were Her Highness (?Queen) Monique Sihanouk, wife of His Excellency Prince Norodom Sihanouk; Princess [name indistinct], her excellency the prince's daughter; Sam Sann, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Further on Kang Banquet Speech

SK110405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text of speech by Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee, at banquet for Hu Yaobang in Chongjin on 9 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang, respected Comrade Yang Shangkun, dear Chinese guests: We are overwhelmed with endless joy in meeting in Chongjin today with our respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and close friend of the Korean people, with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On this touching occasion which overflows with the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and China, I warmly welcome you against respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang and the close Chinese friends with the consistent will of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, Chongjin Party Committee, and the entire party membership and people of our province and city.

At the good news that the respected Comrade general secretary, who is making an official good-will visit to our country, will visit, in spite of fatigue, Chongjin, a city in the northern tip of our country far away from Pyongyang, the residents here were deeply moved by your dedicated effort to Korea-China friendship, came out to the station and streets with bouquet to welcome you, and greeted you warmly. Today, our province and residents are very glad to meet the Chinese comrades-in-arms not merely because North Hamgyong Province is close to the Chinese land geographically, but because the friendship and trust between us are true and deep-rooted.

From the time when a new epoch of the Korean revolution was ushered in under the true banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of Chajusong [independence], the peoples of our province and Northeast China have shared their destiny as class brothers. In those historical days when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading the genuine communists of Korea, waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with Northeast China and the northern border area of our country as the theater, the patriotic people in our province maintained close relations with the Chinese brothers and fought shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the Korean revolution and the Chinese revolution, sharing life and death and weal and woe together.

The Tuman River, which has its source in the eternally inexhaustible Chonji pond of Mt Paektu and which connects the two countries into one, has been a historical witness to the joint struggle of the past which had been fought shoulder to shoulder by the communists and patriotic peoples of the two countries, and is flowing composedly today containing the friendship of the peoples of Korea and China.

The friendship combined by one idea and ideology cannot be separated by anything, and the history of the joint struggle recorded in blood will not be erased in the wind and waves of a long period of time. Our people are keenly aware, from experience, of the value of a Korea-China friendship having deep historical roots, and are resolved to continue to bring the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship into bloom in the future as it bloomed in the past. The visit to North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin by the respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang further strengthens our such belief and will.

Dear Chinese guests: The people of our North Hamgyong Province, having especially warm fraternal feelings toward the Chinese people, see and hear closely every day the successes attained by the Chinese brothers in socialist construction. It is truly our great joy that all the races and people in all regions of China are completely united and are advancing in continuous growth and prosperity under socialist modernization and civilization, improving their living conditions.

The people of our North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin, under the wise leadership of the WPK headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are vigorously waging a movement to create a new speed of march forward, "the speed of the eighties," in all sectors of the people's economy, including mining, metal, and chemical industries, and are attaining new miracles and innovations everyday.

During his visit to our country, the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed the Chinese people's firm support and solidarity for the just cause of our people and encouraged the efforts and struggle of our party members and workers. We take great pride in having genuine revolutionary comrade-in-arms like the great Chinese people and a big and strong fraternal country like China.

Upholding the unswerving policy of our party on further strengthening and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, our people in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin will make all efforts to bring the beautiful flower garden of the great Korea-China friendship in its heyday into fuller bloom and, especially, to further expand and develop the excellent cooperative relations with the people of Northeast China in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural.

Finally, I once again express our will to continue to glorify forever the Korea-China friendship, which has a long tradition, and I propose a toast to the immortal fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the health of the respected Comrade Yang Shangkun, to the health of the many friends of China, and to the health of all the comrades who are present here.

Hu-Kim Chongjin Talks

SK101703 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, were held again on May 10 in Chongjin.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Lt General of the Korean People's Army Comrade Pak Chung-kuk and Comrade Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China; who are alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Xu Xin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPC and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Zhang Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK, and others.

At the sincere and informal talks the international issues of common concern, especially problems concerning the situation in Asia and the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were meticulously analysed and the complete consensus of views was reached. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Chongjin Port

SK101718 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1651 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on May 10 inspected Chongjin Port.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, went to the port, accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. The entourage of Comrade Hu Yaobang also went there.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and personages concerned.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, arrived at the east port, the crowd warmly welcomed them, raising the thunderous cheers of "Manse!" and waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. Employees presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun.

After being briefed on the transit capacity of the port, its operation and prospect of its development while seeing the plan of the port, the guests went round the loading and unloading equipment of the port.

Then the guests went to the west port. Going round the equipment of the port, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "This port is a bridge linking the peoples of the two countries." The chief of the port told the guests that they would make positive efforts to further strengthen and develop the Korea-China friendship.

Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, walking towards the Chinese ship "Minjiang" anchoring at the port, waved to the cheering crewmen. Comrade Hu Yaobang left souvenirs at the east port and west port.

Kim Chaek Steel Mill Tour

SK101730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1658 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, visited the Kim Chaek iron works on May 10. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, went to the works, accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the CPC Central Committee.

Set up along the 10-ri long route to the compound of the works were the slogans "Warm welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang" and "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples" and picture-boards and welcome decorations showing the everlasting friendship and unity between the two peoples. A large crowd were waiting for the guests along the route.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived there, together with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, the crowd enthusiastically welcomed them, waving flags of the two countries and bouquets and raising the cheers of "Manse." The entourage of Comrade Hu Yaobang also arrived at the works. The guests were accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, and personages concerned.

Labour innovators presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun.

The guests first saw a bird's-eye-view of the Kim Chaek iron works and were briefed on the history of the iron works and the prospect of its development and the Musan-Chongjin concentrated ore transport line. While seeing it, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "The concentrated ore transport line is very advanced."

Going round various production processes such as the hot rolling shop, cold rolling shop, the galvanization shop and the finishing shop, the guests congratulated the workers there upon their brilliant successes in the endeavors to attain the steel target of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

At the end of the inspection of the iron works, Comrade Hu Yaobang encouraged the workers, saying: "I hope you will conduct your work better in the future under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song."

The iron works presented a souvenir to Comrade Hu Yaobang. He left a souvenir at the iron works.

Hu Hosts Banquet

SK101715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1642 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arranged a grand banquet this evening in honor of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, conducted by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the CPC Central Committee, amid the playing of the welcome music, all the attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause. The national anthems of Korea and China were played.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made a speech at the banquet. Then, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Comrade O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the party Central Committee; Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In-ha, alternate members of the party Central Committee; leading functionaries of party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army. The entourage of Comrade Hu Yaobang were present there.

The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Hu's Chongjin Banquet Speech

SK101752 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1724 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the grand banquet he arranged in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Chongjin on May 10: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government and Army, dear comrades:

Our official goodwill visit is drawing to a close. During our visit we have been accorded very grand welcome and hospitality by the Korean party and government, Army and people. Everywhere the entire citizens turned out to welcome and bid farewell to us. Their total number is estimated at more than two million.

The strong emotion from the depth of the hearts of the welcomers and the colorful and grand scenes pull at our heartstrings every moment. Especially, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, in spite of the trouble and urgency of his affairs, found time to accompany us in person in the inspection and visit and had cordial conversations with us. This we will remember till the end of our lives.

I and Comrade Yang Shangkun and all the Chinese comrades present here, express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the leading comrades of the Korean party and government and Army and the entire Korean comrades present here and deep regret at parting.

During our visit, we went round Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin one after another and inspected factories, a mine, a port, a rural village, cultural and educational institutions and military units.

Having cordial reunions with many leading comrades of Korea in the capital and local areas, we met old friends and made acquaintance with a number of new friends. We have had broad contacts with Korean people and seen at first hand the emotional sight of you people, men and women, old and young, struggling to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding high the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

While staying here, we have been very deeply impressed by the revolutionary spirit of constant advance of the Korean people, their high revolutionary enthusiasm, their admirable moral traits, cultured, courteous and disciplined, strict organisation and high effectiveness in work. We should learn from all this. We genuinely rejoice at your achievements and sincerely wish you a brighter future.

During the visit we informed each other and fully exchanged views with Comrade Kim Il-song and leading comrades of the Korean party and government on the current international situation, especially on the situation in Asia and the Korean peninsula, on the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and a series of important problems of mutual concern and reached a complete unanimity of views there. Needless to say, this will give a powerful impetus to the further development of Sino-Korean friendship and strengthening of mutual support and cooperation between our two parties and two countries and to the security and stability of Asian and Pacific countries and to the cause of world peace and have an active, deep-going and momentous influence on them.

Generally speaking, we are deeply satisfied with this visit. We will report the successes of this visit to our party Central Committee. We will remember the deepest and close fraternal friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people and convey them to our party members and entire people. We will also inform the heads of relevant countries of your wise views and some reasonable proposals concerning the problem of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We consider that as regards the Korean question politicians of any countries concerned should respect the interests and desires, views and claims of the Korean people and only then could they achieve success in keeping with the flow of history and, otherwise, they could achieve no success and would suffer a setback.

We are convinced that the Korean people's great goal of independent and peaceful reunification of the country will surely be attained and the fellow countrymen in north and south remaining divided for a long period will certainly be reunited. Then, we will see in reality what is sung in "The Flower Girl", an immortal masterpiece of the Korean people we appreciated in Pyongyang. "The darkness has given way to the new morn of liberty and light. Brother and sisters come together singing of happiness now."

Dear comrades, in your country there goes the old saying "a deep-rooted tree does not shake in the wind and water of deep spring does not dry in drought." No force on earth can divide the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea closely linked together by their many years of history of common struggle and common ideal. The great Sino-Korean friendship nursed together by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song and based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism will be everlasting and shine through all ages.

Tomorrow we will leave your beautiful country for home. Before leaving I solemnly declare once again that the Communist Party, Government and people of China will always treasure and defend the Sino-Korean friendship as the apple of an eye and continue to unswervingly support you with might and main till you win final victory in your just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song will shortly leave on an important foreign tour. I wish you bon voyage and satisfactory success in your visit. In concluding, may I propose this toast to the great Sino-Korean friendship: To the development and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the happiness of the people, to an early accomplishment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, so that he may continue to lead the Korean people energetically to a new victory, to the health of the leading comrades of the Korean party, Government and Army, and to the health of all the Korean comrades present here.

Text of Kim Il-song Speech

SK101557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the grand banquet arranged by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Chongjin on May 10:

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Esteemed Comrade Yang Shangkun, dear comrades from China, comrades,

Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese friends of ours will bid farewell to us and depart for home tomorrow after their visit to this country, which has given a deep impression to our people.

I would like to express deep gratitude to Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun for their kind invitation to this grand banquet given on the eve of their departure. Comrade Hu Yaobang's current visit to Korea, brief as it is, has borne good fruit in that we have had mutual understanding and sincere trust in each other.

We have had sincere and informal meetings and talks on several occasions to meticulously analyse the international issues of common concern, especially the problems concerning the situation in Asia and the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea and reconfirmed the consensus of our views and stands. This is the greatest success in our meeting this time.

We hope the leaders of our two countries will have frequent mutual visits and meetings to share experience in the efforts to accomplish the common cause and to discuss joint measures.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, you have done a great deal, indeed, during your current visit to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship in spite of your fatigue. Making the journey of a tight schedule without a single day's rest, you have visited many factories, farm villages and construction sites in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin and units of the People's Army, greatly encouraging our people and the officers and men of the People's Army in their struggle. We felt true friendship in your vigorous activity and were deeply moved.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, at the Pyongyang mass meeting and everywhere you went, you have reiterated, in particular, the consistent stand of the Communist Party and people of China that support our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification, thus giving our people great inspiration and confidence.

We express our high respect for you, Comrade Hu Yaobang, who have performed the brilliant feats this time in the annals of Korea-China friendship by your tireless, energetic activities. Comrade Hu Yaobang, your current visit to our country has been a great auspicious event for our people. At the news of your visit, the people across the country, men and women, young and old, turned out to streets and squares with immense joy and welcomed you with warm feelings of revolutionary friendship and wild enthusiasm which is unprecedented.

When meeting you, our people expressed firm support for and solidarity with the Chinese people in their just cause of fulfilling the programme of socialist modernization, reunifying the whole country through the return of Taiwan to the motherland and restoring sovereignty over Hong Kong in accordance with the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Each of the days we spent with Chinese comrades this time has really been a meaningful day which eloquently reaffirmed the unshakable determination of the two parties and peoples to treasure and glorify for ever the historical tradition of Korea-China friendship.

We express great satisfaction with the successful conclusion of Comrade Hu Yaobang's current visit to our country. We are firmly determined to consolidate the success in the current Korea visit of Chinese comrades and thus continue to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship in conformity with the developing revolution in our two countries and the desires of our two peoples.

In whatever trials that may come in the future, we will invariably fight on shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people.

Please remember, back home, our brotherly regards to Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Li Xiannian and other leading cadres of China and the entire Chinese people. At this place of farewell, I wish you good health on your way back home, and permit me to propose a toast to a lasting friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, to the good health and long life of Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang, to the health of Comrade Yang Shangkun, to the health of dear guests from China and to the health of all comrades present here.

Kim Il-song Sees Hu Off

SK110520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left Chongjin on May 11 by special train to return home after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went out to the railway station and warmly saw off Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

The goodwill envoy of the Chinese people was seen off at the railway station by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Comrade O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other cadres. A function took place at the railway station to see off Comrade Hu Yaobang.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES MARX' 166TH BIRTHDAY

SK041044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 166th birth anniversary of Karl Marx. The paper says: Marx was a prominent thinker and theoretician, a revolutionary who dedicated his whole life to the sacred cause of freedom and liberation of the world working class and the masses of the people. His greatest exploit was that he propounded Marxism, thereby providing the working class with a powerful weapon in the liberation struggle.

The founding of Marxism was a death-knell announcing the fall of capitalism and a revolutionary turn in the development of human thought. Marx clarified the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, discovered for the first time the law of surplus value, the basic economic law of capitalism, and, basing himself on it, argued the inevitability of the fall of capitalism and the victory of communism, and turned socialism from utopia into a science.

With the founding of Marxism the working class and labouring masses came to vigorously rise in the revolutionary struggle to build a new bright society, equipped with a scientific world outlook and strategy and tactics. Marx not only provided the working class with a weapon in the liberation struggle, but also led its revolutionary struggle through his practical activities. Indeed, Marx was an outstanding leader who blazed the trail and led the revolutionary cause of the working class with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary practice.

The paper goes on: The life and activities of Marx and the whole course of the international communist movement give us a precious lesson that in order to win in the revolutionary struggle, the working masses should be under the correct guidance of the leader and be boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause pioneered by him.

Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary idea of the working class founded by Marx and developed by Lenin, gave a strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the liberation cause of the popular masses.

Today our people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre are pushing ahead with the historic cause of building communism, the supreme ideal of mankind, and modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, full of faith and confidence in the bright future.

An important task at present in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class is to oppose imperialism and make the world independent.

Today, too, the common tasks including the anti-imperialist struggle can be successfully fulfilled only when the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties and the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world are firmly united and closely cooperate with each other. It is our party's consistent policy to strengthen the world's revolutionary forces and cement solidarity with them.

Our party and people will as ever vigorously struggle for the victory of the Korean and world revolution and creditably discharge their national and international duties in firm unity with the socialist countries, the international working class, the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF 'GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR'

Film Show Held

SK080836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on May 7 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Present there were Kim Yong-cae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

The attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film.

Film Week Opens

SK090405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Its opening ceremony took place at the Nakwon Cinema House on May 8.

Present on the occasion were Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city.

Invited there were the members of the Soviet movie delegation headed by S.S. Solomatin, vice-president of the State Movie Committee of the Soviet Union, O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. The attendants appreciated the Soviet feature film "If the Enemy Does Not Surrender." Soviet films will be screened at the cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas during this film week.

Soviet Envoy Hosts Fete

SK090351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on May 8 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Invited there were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yi Pyong-uk and Maj. General of the KPA Yi Hong-sun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and other personages concerned. Also invited were diplomatic envoys of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. It proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM POK-SIN MEETS USSR PROKOFIEV STATE QUARTET

SK081041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin on May 7 met and had a friendly talk with the Prokofiev state quartet of the Soviet Union. Present on the occasion were Minister of Communications Kim Yong-chaе, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and personages concerned and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

SOVIET STATE MOVIE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

Meets Kim Hwan

SK100830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Hwan on May 9 met and had a friendly talk with the Soviet movie delegation headed by S.A. Solomatin, vice-chairman of the USSR State Movie Committee. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov.

Film Exchange Plan Signed

SK100437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- A 1984 working plan for exchange in film between Ministry of Culture and Art of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR State Movie Committee was signed in Pyongyang on May 9. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Soviet movie delegation headed by S.A. Solomatin, vice-chairman of the USSR State Movie Committee, and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The plan was signed by Vice-Minister Chang Chol and Vice-Chairman S.A. Solomatin.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

SK101644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1622 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- A plan for cultural cooperation for 1984-85 between Korea and Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on May 4. It was signed by Yi In-kyu, Korean ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Vlavstimir Stamenovic, vice-director of the Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS WITH CHINESE MEDIA GROUP

SK100451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on May 9 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Chinese GUANGMING DAILY headed by its Editor-in-Chief Du Daozheng. Present on the occasion were Chae Chun-Pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

CPC SECRETARIAT MEMBER MEETS FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK051026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, met the friendship visiting delegation of cultural officials of our country headed by Kim Chun-han, vice-minister of culture and art, on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on May 3. Present on the occasion were Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture of China, and Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM YONG-NAM HOLDS TALKS WITH SEYCHELLES FIGURES

SK092217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 9 between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles. Present there on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Maxime Ferrari, minister of planning and external relations of Seychelles. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES WPK DELEGATION 1 MAY

SK060450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on May 1 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-son, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, which dropped in Cuba on its way to Peru to attend a function celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE AT AUTOMOBILE WORKS

SK281533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on April 26 saw various automobiles newly made by the Sungri General Automobile Works. He was accompanied by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice-president; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the C.C., WPK; Comrade Choe Yong-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade Hong Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council. After deeply acquainting himself with the structure, powers and mechanism of the newly made automobiles, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the entire party members and workers of the works successfully manufactured the efficient and rational automobiles of various types in a short time by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and highly appreciated their successes. After seeing the newly made automobiles he gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in further developing the automobile industry.

NAMPO TO DEVELOP AS INDICATED BY KIM CHONG-IL

SK050813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- Nampo, a port city of culture on the West coast of Korea, is being built more grandly and beautifully. After his working guidance to the construction site of the Nampo lockgate in April the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and ways of building Nampo more grandly and beautifully. Accordingly, a canal will be constructed through the heart of the city and 60-, 45- and 40-storied buildings, a circus theatre, an art theatre, and so on will be built in its neighbourhood. There will also appear a new street linking the residential quarters of Wau Island to the Yongnam District of Chin Island. Apartment houses of several dozen stories, a modern indoor swimming pool, a gymnasium and an open-air ice-rink will be built in the sports village situated southwest of the city. Dwelling houses of various styles presenting curved and three-dimensional beauty and a public service street will take shape in Yongnam District. In the Chin Island there will be built a students and children's palace as well as a modern fun fair equipped with all kinds of pleasure facilities including jet coaster, aerial train and monorail car. Pleasure parks and recreation grounds will be laid out in various places of the city.

TAIWAN ASKS FOR EARLY RELEASE OF PRC HIJACKERS

SK110139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- Taiwan has asked South Korea to allow six Chinese who hijacked a Chinese airliner to Korea one year ago to seek refuge in it but has received no assurance that its request will be met from Seoul.

Taiwanese Ambassador Yu-Chi Hsueh asked Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Thursday that the six be allowed to go to Taiwan as soon as possible. Yi reportedly gave no definite answer.

The six have been found guilty of hijacking a Chinese civilian airliner and are currently appealing their guilty verdict to the Supreme Court. A ministry official quoted Yi as saying that as the Chinese are still on trial no action could be taken at present.

The hijackers--five men and one woman--forced a domestic Chinese airliner to South Korea May 5, 1983, in a defection bid. Seoul returned the hijacked aircraft and its passengers and crew to China but refused Beijing's demand for extradition of the six by placing them under Korea's jurisdiction. South Korea has no diplomatic ties with China.

The six Chinese have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to six years by lower courts. The South Korean Supreme Court will announce its final ruling on the case May 22. The hijackers have demanded they be allowed to go to Taiwan. Meanwhile, commenting on foreign reports that the Chinese are expected to be released around the end of this month, a government source noted that it is untimely to make a decision and said that the handling of the Chinese would be examined after the Supreme Court makes a final ruling.

GOVERNMENT MAKING CONTACTS FOR 1988 OLYMPICS

SK110311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government is pushing ahead with sports exchanges with Eastern European countries in a bid to hold the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics successfully. As part of its efforts, the government plans to invite representatives of the International Sports Press Association (AIPS) to Seoul in September to visit sports complexes for the Seoul Olympiad, a government source said Thursday.

A number of reporters from communist countries will be included among the guests, the source said. The government is trying to make the Seoul Olympics a sports festival in which all nations can participate, he said. The source added that many communist countries had made inquiries about the Olympics and expressed their intention of participation.

CHON DECORATES VISITING ARGENTINE ARMY CHIEF

SK110717 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan decorated Argentina's Army Chief of Staff Brig. Gen. Jorge Hugo Arguindegui Friday with the Order of National Security Merit, the Tong-il Medal. Chon made the decoration when Arguindegui paid a courtesy call on him at the presidential residence Chongwadae.

The Argentine arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart Gen. Chong Ho-yong. During his five-day stay here, Arguindegui will meet with government and military officials and visit the truce village of Panmunjom and front-line military units.

CHON CALLS FOR STRONGER DEFENSE CAPABILITY

SK100923 Seoul YONHAP in English 0908 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday called for the strengthening of the defense capability of the Korean Armed Forces as soon as possible and said immediate and decisive retaliation against possible military provocations from North Korea is the most effective war deterrent on the Korean peninsula. During a luncheon with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at his official residence Chongwadae, the chief executive said the danger of war is mounting on the peninsula because of North Korean military threats.

From this year through 1988 when the Olympic Games are held in Seoul, the sense of danger stemming from the critical situation on the peninsula will prevail, Chon said. Evaluating the combined combat system between the Korean Armed Forces and the U.S. forces in Korea as strengthening year after year through the "Team Spirit" military exercises, Chon said he believes the cooperation between the two Armed Forces is perhaps the most excellent and closest of any two nations in the world.

Describing the annual Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting as an expression of the firm determination of the two countries to safeguard peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, Chon said, "it is playing a decisive role in deterring war on the peninsula."

Agreeing with Chon's view that tension on the peninsula will heighten to the most dangerous point over the next four to five years, Weinberger said defense officials of the two countries during their two-day Seoul meeting reached complete agreement on measures to cope with possible military provocations from North Korea. The Armed Forces of the two countries maintain closer and better cooperation than any allies in the world, Weinberger said.

GOVERNMENT TO FUND NUCLEAR FUEL PROCESSING PLANT

SK110927 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to construct a nuclear fuel processing plant with its own capital in a bid to avoid possible interference in the plant's operation by foreign partners, a South Korean economic newspaper reported Friday. The Korea economic daily quoted the Energy and Resources Ministry as saying the government plans to build the processing plant at a local industrial complex, and is considering scrapping its original plan for a joint venture with foreign firms and building the processing plant itself with only the technical cooperation of foreign nuclear fuel manufacturers.

Soon after the government finalizes its plan, the Korean Nuclear Fuel Co., established in 1982 jointly by government-run Korean Electric Power Co. and Korea Energy Research Institute, will begin negotiations with foreign concerns for technical ties to process imported enriched uranium to be used in the power plants, the daily added. Westinghouse of the United States, Kraft Werk Union of West Germany, and other European companies reportedly are showing interest in providing South Korea with fuel processing technology.

There will be no change in the original plan under which the government would start the construction of the plant in July, 1985 in the Taedok industrial complex near Taejon, some 130 kilometers south of Seoul and will complete the plant by the end of 1988 at a cost of nearly 75 million U.S. dollars, the daily disclosed. When the plant begins operation, it will have an annual processing capacity of 200 tons, the daily said.

REPORT SHOWS CONTINUED GROWTH, EXCESSIVE IMPORTS

SK110257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- Rising demand both at home and abroad is fueling South Korea's continued economic growth, but the nation's international payments position has worsened due to excessive imports of capital and consumer goods, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Friday. In a report to President Chon Tu-hwan on recent economic movements, Sin said that the coinciding composite business index, which reflects current economic conditions, stood at 123 in March, up 1.2 points from February, showing a favorable upturn for three months in a row.

The leading business indicator, which predicts the economic climate for the coming two or three months, also edged up 1.3 points from 128.5 in February to 129.8 in March, pointing to sustained economic growth in the second quarter of 1984. The March cycling variable, which excludes seasonal factors from the coinciding index, stood at 104.5, the same level as in June 1978 when the nation enjoyed unprecedented economic growth.

During the first quarter of the year, industrial output increased 18.2 percent from the same period last year and manufacturing industries operated at 80 percent of their full capacity in March. Led by ships, textiles and electronics, exports in the first four months of the year totaled more than 8.6 billion U.S. dollars, up 29 percent from the level a year ago.

Reflecting rising domestic and overseas demand, however, the balance of foreign trade in the four-month period showed an excess of 1.2 billion dollars in imports over exports. Excessive imports are expected to worsen the nation's international balance of payments, sharply increasing the current account deficits in April from March's 668 million dollars, according to the report. Sin presented his report at a monthly economic briefing session at the official presidential residence Chongwadae.

During the January-April period, the combined imports of such capital goods as ships for dismantling (up 138 percent), electronic parts (up 100 percent) and power generation and transmission equipment (up 41.3 percent) jumped 46 percent from a year earlier, a sign of overheated domestic business activities. The total money supply rose 12.9 percent in April from the level of a year ago, compared with a 12.4 percent rise in March. The government plans to reduce total money growth to 11 percent by the end of June in order to cool off overheated domestic economic activities, according to the report. The total money supply, also known as M-2, consists of currency in circulation plus savings, time and demand deposits at banks.

The government has targeted the total money growth at between 11 and 12 percent for all of 1984. The total money increase rate was 15 percent last year and more than 20 percent in 1982. Led chiefly by some farm products, April wholesale prices edged up 1 percent from the end of 1983 and 0.3 percent from the level of a year ago, and consumer prices increased 2.1 percent from the end of 1982 and 2.6 percent from the same four-month period of last year. The price hikes, both wholesale and consumer, are nearing the government's targets for the entire year.

Investment in construction in April was rather sluggish with permits for housing construction and contracts for civil engineering projects decreasing. However, investment in machinery and other production facilities is rising, the report said.

Chon Seeks Economic Stability

SK110722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday directed Cabinet members to work out measures to stabilize prices and improve the nation's balance of international payments.

The chief executive said overheated business activities are likely to cause inflationary pressure and expressed his preference for stability-oriented growth, rather for booming economic growth.

Chairing a monthly economic briefing session, Chon said there is much room for stabilizing prices by further lowering the prices of some manufactured goods and improving distribution channels especially for farm produce. Prices should be stabilized and anything that undermines stability cannot be tolerated, Chon said.

The chief executive said he is firmly convinced that this year's three major economic policy goals -- high growth, price stability and the improvement of the balance of international payments -- can be achieved through stepped-up efforts of the government, business and consumers because the international trade conditions this year are better than they were the previous year. The government's 1984 economic operation program envisions 1 percent to 2.3 percent rises in prices -- 1 percent in wholesale prices and 2.3 percent in consumer prices -- and does not allow a deficit larger than one billion U.S. dollars in the current account. These targets should be achieved without fail, Chon said.

Quoting from expert economists as saying that the world would face a new oil crisis in 1986, Chon pointed to a greater necessity for energy conservation at a time when domestic economic conditions are getting better.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE IN LATE JUNE

SK110053 Seoul YONHAP in English 0045 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly will convene an extraordinary session in late June for nearly 20 days to act on some 30 bills including a revision in the parliamentary election law. During the planned session, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) intends to dispose of all bills except for those related to the government budget bill for fiscal year 1985, a DJP party official said Thursday.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said he will talk with his opposition party counterparts to set the opening date and agenda for the special session. The budget bill will be dealt with in the forthcoming regular session due to begin in late September.

The amendment to the three-year-old National Assembly election law will probably be given top priority during their special session, the official said. According to the current election law, the nation's 12th-term parliamentary election can be held sometime between mid-October and early April of 1985.

BRIEFS

SMALL, MEDIUM BUSINESSES -- Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP) -- A total of 1,209 officials from South Korea's small and medium-sized businesses will go abroad this year as trade mission members or to attend international trade meetings, the Korean Federation of Small Businesses said Friday. The overseas business trips are aimed at increasing exports of the country's small and medium-sized companies through exploring foreign markets and introducing Korean-made products. The largest number, or 662 businessmen will be sent for marketing research, 162 for inspection tours, 139 to participate in exhibitions or trade fairs, 108 for technical training and 73 others as trade mission members. As of Friday, a total of 163 businessmen from small and medium-sized businesses have been dispatched abroad. Last year, 826 businessmen made foreign business trips. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 4 May 84 SK]

MONTSAME COMMENTS ON USSR DECISION ON OLYMPICS

OW101849 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1629 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 10 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee (NOC) on the non-participation of Soviet sportsmen in the Summer Olympic Games [words indistinct] neither a boycott nor a political act. This decision was taken in the face of real danger created in Los Angeles to athletes from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the (?connivance) of the U.S. Administration.

It's well known, [words indistinct] taking to extreme measure, the USSR NOC repeatedly expressed serious anxiety over the utter disregard by the organisers of the games for the rules of the Olympic Charter. The U.S. authorities, however, regardless of the rightful demands of the USSR NOC and the official view of the International Olympic Committee, continue their course of using the Olympic Games for political ends.

Chauvinist, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist sentiments are being whipped up in the United States. Representatives of different extremist organisations are openly threatening to use physical reprisals against Soviet sportsmen and athletes of other socialist countries. Similar kind of action on the part of the organisers of the Olympics in the United States is no news for the sportsmen of the socialist countries.

Suffice it to recall the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, where the "hospitable" hosts accommodated the sportsmen in prison cells. Despite (?this the) Soviet Olympic squad and athletes from the other socialist countries were able to prove the superiority of sports in the socialist countries, demonstrated their athletic fortitude, courage, and high moral quality of a citizen of the socialist society. Naturally, even in these conditions, which are being readied for athletes of the socialist countries by the organisers of the Los Angeles games, high skill and indomitable willpower to victory would have triumphed.

It should, however, be brought to mind who needs the Olympic Games in conditions of terror and at pistol point. The statement of the USSR NOC is viewed in Mongolia as an important document, imbued with the spirit of lofty humanism, and boundless fidelity to the sacred ideals of Olympism. Everyone who cherishes these ideals must now express resolute protest against the using of the Olympic Games for amoral, man-hating objectives, against the spirit of mercantilism, unscrupulousness and violence, under the sign of which the Los Angeles games are expected to be held.

GDR'S REICHELT RECEIVED BY PREMIER BATMONH

AU011550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTCHLAND in German 27 Apr 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar (ADN) -- On Thursday [26 April] Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was received for a friendly talk in Ulaanbaatar by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. He conveyed the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, which were reciprocated just as cordially.

JOINT GDR-MONGOLIAN COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDED

AU011551 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar (ADN) -- The 12th meeting of the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the Governments of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic was concluded in Ulaanbaatar after several days of consultations. The GDR delegation was headed by Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic was headed by Damingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

At the meeting, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, both sides reported on the results of the implementation of the plan in the 1981-84 period in their countries. They agreed on the importance of deepening cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries in the economic and scientific-technological sector for the implementation of the high plan targets in both countries.

CEMA COUNTRIES HELP AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW100211 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1618 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 9 (MONTSAME) -- An important step in the realization of the complex programme of the socialist economic integration is a programme for the intensification and introduction of industrial methods into agricultural production, worked out jointly by CEMA member-countries.

Ponderable contribution to the development of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] agriculture is being made by the Soviet Union. Since 1968 over two dozens of profitable agricultural state farms have been built and re-built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

Considerable financial and technical-economic assistance is rendered to the MPR by the other socialist countries as well. For instance, a large hot-house enterprise was built with the assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Ulaanbaatar as well as the fruit and vegetable growing enterprise in Sharyn Gol. Powerful modern bioplant was built with the assistance of Hungary, which meets not only home demands, but exports annually considerable part of its products.

SPK ASSESSES RECENT 'VICTORIES' OVER ENEMY

BK100738 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0456 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 9 -- The higher one climbs, the more heavily one falls. Such was the sad experience of the Khmer reactionaries and their bosses in Beijing and Bangkok early this year. Since the downfall of the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, the expansionists have colluded with the imperialists and other reactionaries, particularly those in Thailand, in seeking to stage a come-back for their puppets. They have sheltered remnants of that blood-thirsty clique, fed them and armed them, and have resorted to every means, terrorism, psychological warfare, diplomatic and economic blockade, in a bid to turn the tables. At the beginning of the sixth year of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the enemy made another attempt by sending Khmer reactionaries, whom they had heavily armed in Thailand, to attack populated areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Murders and looting were committed by the raiders. Those acts, as pointed out in a recent communique of the PRK Defence Ministry, were designed to cause panic among the population, undermine the rebirth and construction of Kampuchea, and ward off attacks by the revolutionary forces on enemy border bases, which were being used as stepping stones to a zone to be taken for the installation of the so-called coalition government.

The criminals, however, were duly punished. Their frenzy could only intensify the hatred of our inhabitants who, in concert with the Kampuchean Armed Forces and Vietnamese volunteers, not only put up a powerful riposte, but also attacked their major bases at the border. The cover given by Thai artillery and aircraft could not prevent the Pol Pot gang and other reactionaries from suffering heavy losses. In all, from December 27, 1983, to April 15, 1984, four thousand five hundred of them were put out of action, nearly two thousand weapons and hundreds of tonnes of ammunition were seized. That was a stinging blow at the reactionaries. Again, they were thwarted in their scheme. Far from getting what they wanted, they lost both troops and major bases and the few that were left of their forces were flushed out and fled back to their sanctuaries in Thailand.

They became panic-stricken. Son Sann hurried off to beg for aid from his patrons. The number of troops who broke with the enemy in that period was also the biggest so far. At least three hundred reported themselves to the revolutionary administration. That victory shed more light on the hypocrisy of the Chinese expansionists and on their criminal collusion with other international reactionaries. On the other hand it strengthened the people's confidence in the revolutionary administration and heightened the prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the world. That victory also vividly illustrated the effectiveness of the militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The enemy, however, have not resigned themselves to defeat. The Chinese expansionists still persist in their sinister designs. Together with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, the Bangkok authorities in particular are seeking to harm our revolutionary cause. The Kampuchean people, promoting and enhancing their militant solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other forces of peace and progress, are determined to foil any plan the enemy may devise.

DEFENSE MINISTER MARKS DIEN BIEN PHU DATE

OW091201 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9 -- Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice-premier and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent his best wishes to all the officers and men of the Vietnam People's Army on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (May 7).

In a message addressed to Gen. Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Bou Thang says:

"The Dien Bien Phu victory was a great victory of historic importance and international stature. It heralded the inevitable collapse of the world colonial system and marked the initial setback of U.S. imperialist intervention in Indochina.

"With warm fraternal feelings, the people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea regard the Vietnamese people's victory at Dien Bien Phu as a common victory for all the three Indochinese countries, a great victory in which we are proud to have done our part. The Dien Bien Phu victory eloquently testifies to the fact that the strength of the military solidarity of the fraternal people of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos has acted as a law governing the development of the three nations, taking them from one victory to another -- victory over the French colonialists, victory over the U.S. imperialists, and victory today over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

"The people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea take pride in the heroic people and People's Army of Vietnam who, following up the tradition of the Dien Bien Phu victory, have defeated both the U.S. imperialism and their puppets to reunite their country, and who are dealing stunning blows to the Chinese expansionists in their war of sabotage against the Indochinese peoples.

"The people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea are forever indebted to those combatants who fought at Dien Bien Phu and to their children in the volunteer Army who helped us overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot clique and who, enduring great hardships and making great sacrifices, are continuing to help us in defending and rebuilding our country.

"We pledge to follow the examples of heroism and noble proletarian internationalism set by the Dien Bien Phu combatants in order to advance the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea to complete victory and to contribute to the defence of the independence of the other fraternal countries in Indochina and to the safeguarding of peace and stability in the region and the whole world."

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 4-10 MAY

BK110428 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 4-10 May:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 4 May reported that between 24 April and 1 May the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 176 enemy soldiers on the south Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Som, Samlot, Leach, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They destroyed 21 barracks, 18 trucks, 1 rice miller, 1 telephone set, 1 bridge, 1 rice warehouse, and 1 paddy store. They also seized 1 M-79 and a quantity of documents, ammunition, and war materials.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 May reported that the Democratic Kampuchean Army on the Battambang, south Sisophon, Kompong Cham, and Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 158 Vietnamese soldiers from 10 to 28 April. Among those killed was a battalion commander. They destroyed 25 assorted weapons, 1 locomotive, 16 railroad cars, 1 truck, 3 barracks, a quantity of war materials, 3 bridges, and 3 portions of railroad track. They also seized 18 weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war material.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 5 May reported that between 5 April and 2 May the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 91 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Kampot, Kratie, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materials.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 5 May reported that on 28 April, Democratic Kampuchean commandos attacked and liberated a Vietnamese position near Veal Rinh market on Kompong Som battlefield. They killed or wounded 13 Vietnamese soldiers. They destroyed a store of 1,000 sacks of rice, a store of 8,000 sacks of paddy, 13 barracks, and a quantity of war materiel. The same broadcast noted that between 24 April and 1 May the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 170 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Som, Kaoh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Speu, Leach, and south Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 1 rice miller, 18 trucks, a store of 1,000 sacks of rice, a store of 8,000 sacks of paddy, 20 barracks, 1 bridge, and a quantity of war materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 6 May reported that the Democratic Kampuchean Army on the Moun, Leach, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kratie, and south Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 86 Vietnamese soldiers from 25 April to 2 May. They destroyed one truck, one M-113 tank on the Siem Reap battlefield, one AK, and a quantity of war materiel. They also liberated a Vietnamese position on the Moun battlefield.

VODK at 2330 on 6 May noted that between 5 April and 1 May the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 91 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, and Kratie battlefields. They also seized 10 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 7 May reported that from 27 April to 3 May Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Chhep, Kompong Thom, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 3 AK's 1 RPD, 1 truck, 4 barracks, 3 trenches, 20 sacks of rice, 3 barrels of gasoline, and a quantity of materiel. They also seized an AK and a quantity of materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 May reports that 86 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded by Democratic Kampuchean troops on Leach, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kratie, and Preah Vihear battlefields from 17 April to 3 May. One truck, 3 barracks, and a quantity of weapons and war materiel were also destroyed.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 8 May reported that from 18 April to 5 May Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 190 Vietnamese soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Cham, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kompong Thom, Samlot, Kampot, Battambang, Kompong Speu, and Kratie battlefields. They destroyed 12 assorted weapons, 2 military barracks, 1 commune office, two security commune offices, 4 trucks, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized 2 AK's, 4 AR-15's, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 8 May noted that Democratic Kampuchea troops on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 90 Vietnamese soldiers from 26 April to 2 May. They destroyed 1 truck, 1 commune office, 11 military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 9 May reported that from 20 April to 5 May Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 53 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Cham, Kampot, Moun, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed one B-40, one AK, one truck, one military barracks, and a quantity of materiel. They also seized a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 May reported that on 5 May, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in an area north of Bavel, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield. They killed or wounded 38 Vietnamese soldiers. The same broadcast reported that from 18 April to 4 May Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 170 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Battambang, Samlot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Kompong Thom, Kratie, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed 12 assorted weapons, 4 trucks, 1 commune office, 2 security commune offices, 2 military barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also seized a quantity of ammunition and military materials.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 10 May reported that from 25 April to 5 May Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 64 Vietnamese soldiers on the Sisophon-north of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Kompong Speu battlefields. They also destroyed 2 AK's, 3 trucks, and a quantity of military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 10 May reported that 54 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded by Democratic Kampuchean troops from 20 April to 5 May on the Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Speu, Moun Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Cham, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed a truck and a quantity of materiel. They also seized a quantity of ammunition and materials.

BRIEFS

CSSR JOURNALISTS DEPART -- Phnom Penh SRK May 4 -- A group of Czechoslovak journalists led by Vaclav Trachta from the Czechoslovak weekly TRIBUNAL left Phnom Penh on Thursday after an eight-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off by Pen Panha, deputy editor-in-chief of the weekly KAMPUCHEA, and Petr Janeczek, second secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy. While in Kampuchea the Czechoslovak journalists were received by Men Saman, member and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The guests also met with Kampuchean mass media officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 4 May 84 BK]

PEASANTS MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS -- Implementing the Council of Ministers' directive on patriotic contribution for the firm buildup of the national economy, the fraternal peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province, like all others throughout the country, have joyfully joined in making patriotic contributions to the state. By 23 April 1984, the peasants throughout Kompong Chhnang Province had voluntarily distributed over 2.7 million riels as patriotic contributions to the state. This is over 92 percent of the total cropping acreage to be produced for the state. Two districts that have completed the contribution plan are Kompong Tralach and Baribo. At present, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province are actively stimulating this movement to make patriotic contributions to the state in order to fulfill the plan as soon as possible. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 May 84 BK]

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT CLOSES DIEN BIEN PHU RALLY

BK101212 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 May 84

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, delivered at closing of rally held in Vientiane on 7 May to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu battle -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the rally presidium; comrades and friends: Our rally participants have heard a speech by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, ministers of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA, and another speech by Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador of the SRV to Laos, who noted the significance of the renowned Dien Bien Phu victory and the significance of the victory of special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and of the close solidarity between Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and the Soviet Union as well as other fraternal socialist countries. Now, the ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- the culmination of the 1953-54 dry season strategic offensive -- comes to an end.

Recalling the history and heroic traditions of the Dien Bien Phu victory today, we have come to further understand clearly the deep significance of that great victory toward the revolution in our country as well as the revolutions in all three Indochinese countries and toward the world movement struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. The Dien Bien Phu traditions and lessons serve as a precious heritage for various oppressed nations today. The Dien Bien Phu victory resulted from the correct and creative leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which encourages a patriotic spirit, a spirit of being indignant to the enemy, and a combat spirit of being determined, heroic, undaunted, and persistent to rise up and fight to liberate the nation. It marks the promotion and expansion of revolutionary heroism, solidarity, and the determination to fight and win to the highest degree by the Army and people throughout the country who, with their good combat experiences, have concentrated their strength on fighting to win at a decisive point of time. The Dien Bien Phu victory has shown the all-round militant solidarity and unity on all battlefields among the armies and peoples of fraternal countries who have common enemies. It has reflected the correct coordination and combination of patriotism with proletarian internationalism and of national strength with the strength of an era to achieve victory.

Applying and enhancing the heroic tradition of Dien Bien Phu, our Army and people must now strive to promote and expand the spirit of mastery and overall strength in all branches and all forces throughout the country, ranging from the central down to the local and grass-roots levels, to resolutely smash all enemy acts of sabotage, strengthen the national defense potential, be prepared to fight in all circumstances, and positively build and develop potential strength in the economic and national defense fields to serve the cause of national defense and socialist construction.

Dien Bien Phu serves as a symbol of pride, a source of encouragement, and a banner of victory for our Lao Army and people. On the occasion of the commemoration ceremony marking the anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, we would like to convey salutations and militant solidarity to the heroic Vietnamese Army and people. We also would like to wholeheartedly salute and hail the various combat achievements scored recently by the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people in defending their territorial border against the armed provocations and attacks launched by the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers. [applause]

We also take this occasion to convey salutations and militant solidarity to the heroic Kampuchean Army and people. We wholeheartedly hail various outstanding achievements scored by the fraternal Kampuchean Army and people in defending their newly revived country and in defeating the genocidal reactionaries -- lackeys of Beijing -- and other reactionary and imperialist forces. [applause] We would like to extend our solidarity, love, and sincere gratitude to the heroic Soviet people and people of other fraternal socialist countries as well as people of various friendly countries and progressive people throughout the world, who have supported our people's traditions in the past cause of resistance struggle as well as the present cause of national defense and construction. [applause]

On behalf of the presidium, I would like to express thanks to you, members of the diplomatic corps, comrade experts of various fraternal countries, and representatives of various parties, states, and mass organizations for attending the solemn ceremony today. Now I would like to announce the closing of the ceremony in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- the culmination of the 1953-54 dry season strategic offensive of the armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries. [applause]

'MISGUIDED' REFUGEES RETURN FROM THAILAND

BK101229 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 10 (OANA-KPL) -- 85 refugees who left home for some time and living in refugee's camps in Thailand, volunteered to return home on May 8th.

All of those misguided persons who were victims of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists and expansionists intoxication and propaganda were warmly received at the club of the Hatsaifong District in accordance with the policy of clemency towards the victims of the enemies' propaganda. This is the 25th batch totalling 1,316 persons who already came back home and are working as good citizens in their respective regions.

Representing the Lao authorities at the welcoming ceremony was Viboun and the Thai side was represented by Bunwan Yotsakun, and the representatives of the high commissioners for refugees (HCR) to Thailand and Laos were also on hand.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN ACROBATS ARRIVE -- Vientiane, May 9 (OANA-KPL) -- At the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Culture, the acrobat troop of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chey Sophea, deputy-minister of propaganda, culture and information, arrived here yesterday for a 2-week friendship visit to Laos. This acrobat troupe, including 60 athletes, is to give several performances in Vientiane, Luang Prabang and Pakse provinces. The celebration of the victory of Dien Bien Phu is also aimed to raising the international spirit of the special combatant solidarity among the Armies, peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 9 May 84 BK]

PROVINCIAL TRADE WITH VIETNAM -- Vientiane, May 2 (KPL) -- Siangkorn Phimmason, representative of Lao trade service of central Khammouane Province and Nguyen Van Luc, representative of Vietnamese trade of the Vietnamese Nghe Tinh Province recently signed an agreement on trade between the two provinces. Among those present on this occasion were Chandi, member of the Standing Party Committee of Khammouane Province, economic advisor of the province [and] Mai Chung Tung, official of the Trade Company of Nghe Tinh Province. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 2 May 84 BK]

SRV FORCES CAPTURE FIVE TRAWLERS OFF KAMPUCHEA

BK110121 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 May 84 p 5

[Text] Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea captured five Thai trawlers with an unknown number of crewmen off Koh Kong last Sunday, a police source said yesterday. The day after the boats were seized, Vietnamese authorities issued an order banning Thai boats from waters off the Kampuchean province and nearby because they suspected Thai vessels were carrying Khmer resistance fighters. Thai vessels were previously allowed to fish in Kampuchean waters provided they paid fees in cash or in supplies. Apart from the imposition of the new restrictions, the source said Hanoi had ordered increased spot-checks and searches of people travelling between villages in Koh Kong.

On the military front, he said the border opposite Trat Province was tense following a Vietnamese build-up near the Bantat mountain range. About 500 Hanoi troops based in Sao Thong were late last month sent to Chao and Kong districts by boat. The soldiers were eventually moved to the Bantat mountain range in small boats to join the main force facing the Khmer guerrillas. The source also said Vietnam had beamed radio broadcasts in Thai and Khmer into Trat Province denouncing the resistance and urging Thai people to cooperate with Hanoi in eliminating the guerrillas.

VOFA ON POPE'S ARRIVAL, PLANS TO VISIT REFUGEES

BK101424 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II arrived here today amid extra tight security with praise for Buddhism and Thailand's legendary spirit of religious tolerance. The pope, on the last leg of his Asian and Pacific tour, paid warm tribute to what he calls the profound human values underlying Thai social and cultural life. To be a guest in a country that proclaims freedom as a constituent characteristic of its people is indeed a great honor, the pope said in remarks prepared for his hosts, King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Queen Sirikit. The pope said his visit was intended as an expression of both his and the Roman Catholic Church's thanks for the generous hospitality given by Thailand to thousands of refugees from neighboring countries.

Tomorrow the Pontiff is to visit refugees from communist-ruled Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea at the Phanat Nikhom Transit and Processing Center, a camp 60 miles southeast of Bangkok. The pope did not refer specifically to the plight of Catholics in the three nations of former French Indochina, but Vatican officials have expressed growing concern about their situation. In our contemporary world, the history of Thai freedom and Thailand's legendary spirit of tolerance are a reminder of the deepest aspirations of the human family to live in peace, harmony, and brotherhood, the pope said. In particular, your respect for man's right to religious freedom renders immense honor to your land, the pope told the Thai monarch.

DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM OLYMPIC GAMES ANNOUNCED

BK111034 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The Vietnamese National Olympic Committee has decided not to send athletes to the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. This decision was announced in a statement issued by the committee on Friday, 11 May. The statement says: The United States' undermining the Olympic movement was political maneuver. There is evidence of plan to use the reactionaries among the Vietnamese refugees in the United States to cause trouble and even to kidnap and terrorize the Vietnamese athletes.

The statement calls on the international and national Olympic committees, athletes from all countries, and the International Sports Federation and the world public to kick up the struggle against the U.S. sabotage of the Los Angeles Olympics and for the noble goal of the international Olympic movement.

TASS CITED ON POSTPONED ARKHIPOV VISIT TO PRC

OW101223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[text] The Soviet news agency TASS reported on 9 May that, as agreed by the the two sides, the visit to China by the first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Ivan Arkhipov, scheduled for mid-May 1984, has been postponed for some time.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ASEAN CONFERENCE

BK110608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0415 GMT 11 May 84

[SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Text] On 8 May 1984 the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference issued a statement reiterating the slanderous allegations of Thailand and China against Vietnam. Everyone knows that in recent years the Chinese authorities, acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, have tried by every means to bring back the genocidal Pol Pot clique in order to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, oppose the three Indo-chinese countries, and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Thai authorities have lent a hand to Beijing in providing sanctuary for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups and using the Kampuchean refugees as hostages and the refugee camps as a shield to conduct sabotage activities against the PRK and undermine security along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thailand has given direct support to the Pol Pot army remnants and has, on many occasions, intruded into, bombed, and shelled many areas of the PRK, committing numerous crimes against the Kampuchean people.

It is universal knowledge that while joining the Kampuchean people and Armed Forces to duly punish the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Vietnamese volunteer troops always respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand and do not attack civilians. The statements of the Thai authorities on the Kampuchean-Thai border situation are sheer fabrications containing many contradictions which have not convinced the world public or public opinion in ASEAN and even right inside Thailand. It is obvious that the Chinese and Thai authorities themselves have created a tense situation, and they must be held responsible for this before the peoples of Southeast Asia and the world.

Vietnam has many times clarified its position that Vietnamese volunteer troops will be withdrawn completely from Kampuchea after Pol Pot and his cohorts are eliminated and the security of the PRK is secured. Vietnam will never withdraw its troops unilaterally so that the Chinese authorities and Thailand will be able to freely bring the genocidal Pol Pot clique and its cohorts back to Kampuchea.

If Thailand really wants peace and stability in the Kampuchean-Thai border region, it must seriously join the Indochinese countries in immediately examining all proposals aimed at resolving the current hot issue of ensuring peace and stability for both parties on the Kampuchean-Thai border, move the refugee camps on the Kampuchean-Thai border out of the fighting zones, and organize the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees as agreed upon by the parties concerned.

It is very regrettable that the ASEAN countries have hitherto refused to examine on a basis of equality and mutual respect the proposals made by the parties concerned on the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and on the Kampuchean issue. They have stubbornly demanded that the Indochinese countries accept their proposals. This is unacceptable.

The SRV welcomes the desire of the ASEAN countries to continue dialogue. For its part, the SRV reaffirms the stand of the three Indochinese countries to readily settle through dialogue all the problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of considering the proposals of all the parties concerned.

REPORTAGE ON PRC ACTIVITIES ALONG BORDER

Ha Tuyen Repels PRC Troops

OW101609 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 10 May 84

["Chinese Aggressors Duly Punished in Ha Tuyen Province" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- In their self-defence fight against the Chinese aggressors, the Armed Forces and population in Hoang Su Phi, Don Van, Yen Minh, Vi Xuyen Districts, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen have inflicted many casualties on the enemy. According to preliminary reports, they have put out of action 33 Chinese aggressors since early this month.

Especially, the Armed Forces and people in Vi Xuyen District on May 7 repulsed two Chinese platoons which crossed the border and broke into Minh Tan Village. Thirty intruders were put out of action and a heavy machinegun was captured by the local Armed Forces. On the night of May 8 and on May 9, the Armed Forces of Vi Xuyen again killed or wounded many enemy soldiers and destroyed a quantity of their war means when Chinese troops tried to widen their control on Height 1200 in Vietnamese territory.

In Yen Minh District, the Chinese troops who had occupied Heights 1250, 700 meters inside Vietnam, have continued their shellings on surrounding hamlets. A Chinese shell hit a bus on the Nakhe Road, killing one passenger and wounding nine others.

'War Crimes' Communique Issued

OW101604 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 10 May 84

["China's Crimes Against Quang Ninh Province in April" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- The Committee of Quang Ninh Province for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes has issued a communique denouncing the savage crimes committed by the Chinese authorities against the people of Quang Ninh in April 1984.

The communique says: "In April 1984, Chinese troops fired 10,000 artillery and mortar rounds and many volleys of infantry gun fire on nine villages of Hai Ninh, Quang Ha and Binh Lieu Districts bordering on Gangxi Province (China)."

"They aimed their fire at densely populated areas such as Mong Cai township, Quat Dong market, Hai Hoa state farm, the pottery workshop of Hai Ninh District, the Hai Dong power station, Doan Tinh Dam and Ninh Duong ferry crossing. More savage still, they fired artillery and mortar rounds on the Quat Dong hospital, and Tran Phu high school, the Hai Tien basic education school, and the kindergarten of the pottery workshop. These savage crimes have violated international laws on the protection of civilians and medical and educational facilities in war-time. Chinese troops concentrated their shellings on these days: the first nearly 1,000 shells on April 3, 800 shells on April 4, and more than 2,000 shells on April 16, 17, 18 and 19. Many of these shells fell 10 to 13 km inside Vietnam".

The communique continues: Chinese shellings killed 13 civilians, including Dao Vinh, a 4-year-old-child, Nguyen Van Dinh, 25, a teacher of history of the Tran Phu high school, Mrs. Bui Thi Thoi who was transplanting rice seedlings, and Mrs. Ngo Thi Yen who was taking her grandchild to a shelter. The Chinese shellings injured 23 other civilians, including two children on their way to school, damaged more than 20 houses, killed dozens of cattle, and damaged many hectares of rice and industrial crop fields.

"The Chinese authorities also sent many groups of scouts and commandos and armed vessels into the territory and the waters of Quang Ninh Province on April 11, a Chinese squad intruded into markerpost 8 in Hai Ninh District some 500 metres inside Vietnam, firing at people working on the fields. On April 21, a group of Chinese soldiers crossed the border into Cam Binh Village, Binh Lieu District. They shot dead an old person and injured 3 others and burnt down some houses.

"Also in April, nearly 200 Chinese armed vessels intruded into the territorial waters of Quang Ninh Province near the islands of Vinh Thuc, Tran and Thanh Lan to collect information and harass fishermen. From 7 to 9:15 hrs on April 13, the Chinese Nahai Fleet conducted a military exercise 40 to 60 nautical miles southeast of Thanh Lan Island".

The communique points out that those criminal acts of the Chinese authorities against the people of Quang Ninh have exposed their bellicose and barbarous nature and laid bare their scheme to strain the situation along the common border. It holds the Chinese authorities fully responsible for all consequences of their criminal acts.

Smashing of PRC Schemes Urged

OW100951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Statement by Nguyen Niem, secretary of the Lai Chau Provincial Party Committee -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] Lai Chau is a mountain province sharing a 200-km border with China. Since 1979, the Chinese have resorted to 1,001 stratagems and insidious, barbaric schemes and acts designed to sow disunity among our ethnic minority peoples. They have infiltrated scouts and commandos into our territory, planted spies, and established contacts to carry out underground activities. In addition, they have run border markets in order to rake up raw materials and valuable forest and agriculture products from our ethnic minority peoples. They have used these border markets as a means to plant spies, exchange information, and distort our line and policies. Ethnic minority compatriots returning from border markets, being victims of their demagoguery and bribing schemes, have brought back documents to sow confusion, distort our line and policies, and arouse disunity among our ethnic minority peoples.

EDITORIAL ON FIGHT AGAINST PRC 'ACTS OF WAR'

BK100814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 84

[NHAN DAN 10 May editorial: "All for the Cause of Building and Defending the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Since early April, the Chinese reactionaries have continuously launched widespread shelling attacks on many areas in all six northern border provinces of our country. They have mobilized many regular Army corps to press close to our country's border and have sent some of their forces to nibble at a number of areas in our national territory. At the same time, they have sent many scouts, commandos, and spies into our territory for sabotage activities. These constitute their most serious acts of war against our people since 1979. They are escalating the war against Vietnam and stepping up their crimes against our people.

Our Armed Forces and people in the northern border provinces are very vigilant, calm, steadfast, and ready for combat. They have promptly and effectively countered the aggressive acts of the Chinese reactionaries, inflicting heavy losses on them, firmly maintaining security and order, protecting the people, and safeguarding party and state organs. The people of all nationalities in the border areas have upheld the purity of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism, stalwartness, and valor; wholeheartedly supported combat; and joined the Armed Forces in fighting well. They have fought when enemy troops have come and resumed production when enemy troops have withdrawn. No sooner had the shelling stopped than they came out to help the soldiers repair fortifications and continued tending the rice crop, planting subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, and carrying out irrigation activities. This is a regular way of life, a revolutionary lifestyle that brilliantly symbolizes the will and determination of our Vietnamese people to fight and win.

The Armed Forces and people of our entire country are looking at the compatriots and combatants of the six northern border provinces with the most profound feelings of affection, the deepest admiration, and the warmest support and assistance. The noble fight of the compatriots and combatants in the border provinces is an epic that has a tremendous encouraging and educational effect on the people nationwide. The rear is closely linked with the frontline, works for the frontline, promptly responds to every need of the frontline, and looks at the frontline with pride and confidence. The northern frontline serves as the brass fortress of the fatherland, the steel fortification of the people's war, and an imposing dike containing Chinese expansionism-hegemonism to contribute to defending the national independence of our people, of the peoples of Indochina, and of the Southeast Asian peoples.

Every Vietnamese citizen and every Vietnamese communist is resolved to live, work, and fight in such a way as to be worthy of the compatriots and combatants of the six northern border provinces and to display a revolutionary will and sense of responsibility toward the sacred cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and toward the fierce fight against the nibbling and sabotage acts of the Chinese reactionaries as well as against all the insidious schemes and plots of Chinese expansionism-hegemonism.

Emulating with the Armed Forces and people of the northern border provinces, every Vietnamese citizen and every Vietnamese communist must sharpen vigilance against and hatred for the Chinese reactionaries acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. We must also uphold the spirit of nothing being more precious than independence and freedom, which venerated and beloved Uncle Ho taught generations of Vietnamese.

Our Armed Forces and people, thousands as one, must sharpen their revolutionary spirit; overcome all difficulties facing their life, production, and other work; see to it that the winter-spring crop season achieves good results; make good preparation for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops; step up the procurement of grain in the southern provinces; satisfactorily implement the various army rear policies, and particularly, taking good care of the families of cadres, workers, state employees, and soldiers who are fighting or supporting combat in the northern border areas; satisfactorily maintain security and order; counter the enemy's sabotage; ensure safety for warehouses, communications lines, and transportation and communication means; and protect public organs, enterprises, and other units.

Every citizen, every hamlet, and every city ward or village must not slacken vigilance for even a minute and promptly discover and resolutely smash all the psychological warfare maneuvers of the Chinese reactionaries acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

We affirm, and realities show, that China's strategies and tactics against Vietnam and the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea not only remain unchanged but have also become more hostile. The shelling and nibbling attacks that have been and are being conducted by the Beijing reactionaries testify in part to it. They are continuing to move troops and send additional arms supplies to the areas bordering our country and are stepping up sabotage activities against our people. All of these acts are aimed at realizing their fundamental scheme of undermining, invading, and annexing Vietnam and taking over the entire Indochinese peninsula to pave the way for their expansion to Southeast Asia. This is their insidious long-term scheme. In carrying out this scheme, the Chinese reactionaries have received assistance from the U.S. imperialists, with Reagan's recent trip to China being a new step toward strengthening the reactionary Sino-U.S. collusion.

Our people always cherish the age-old friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China and wish for peaceful coexistence with China. However, in the face of the wicked schemes, the very stubborn attitude, and the maniacal hostility of the Chinese authorities, our people are determined to counter and defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage launched by the Beijing reactionaries acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and to resolutely defeat all their wars of aggression on whatever scale in order to defend the independence and freedom of our country and fulfill our internationalist obligations toward the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea.

All our party, Armed Forces, and people must be clearly aware of the schemes, reactionary nature, and criminal acts of the Chinese reactionaries and uphold their fighting spirit, their determination to win, and their readiness to make sacrifices for the great cause. While placing first and foremost the task of building socialism, we must intensively consolidate national defense; closely combine economy with national defense and national defense with security; work with all our energy, with efficiency, and with a sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the fatherland; always remain vigilant and ready to fight and fight well; and actively smash all the schemes of sabotage and fomenting rebellion as well as all acts of aggressive war by the Chinese reactionaries.

This is all for the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness.

Since April, in particular, they have repeatedly shelled our territory, along the Hoang Lien Son-Lai Chau border, over a stretch of land more than 50 kms long. Daily, they pound the border villages with thousands of shells of various calibers, destroying a number of our people's homes, killing some civilians, and wounding a number of local-force combatants and troops. They have also distorted facts, carried out wicked schemes, and spread rumors about possible Chinese troops' attacks at such and such time or on such and such day in an attempt to sow disunity and chaos in the border areas and to disrupt the normal daily activities of the ethnic minority peoples.

However, our ethnic minority peoples, having seen through the insidious schemes of the Beijing reactionaries, have full confidence in the correct leadership of the central party and the government. Particularly, the provincial party committee and people's committee, and the border district party committees and village people's committees, are of one mind and have deep faith in the policy of the party central committee and the government. Therefore, the ethnic minority peoples, remaining united and vigilant, stand combat ready to smash all the enemy's frenzied acts designed to cause turmoil in the border area, mainly through last April's shelling waves. They are determined to build up their organizations -- especially political, party, and administrative ones -- and mass societies into truly strong units so they are fully capable of fighting and defeating the enemy under any circumstance, situation, or condition.

Furthermore, we must make plans for coordination among all the forces available, that is, among the main-force units of the armed services and branches positioned in our province's territory, the local militia and self-defense force, and the other forces, so that we can achieve an integrated strength enabling us to fight the enemy and, at the same time, stabilize the situation and political security and preserve social order and security.

Also, with regard to the rear area, we must promote production while building up forces and closely linking economic construction with the consolidation of national defense in order to build up Lai Chau Province, especially the border villages, into one truly stable politically and strong province in national defense, so that we will be fully capable of fighting and defeating the Chinese reactionaries.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR CONDEMNS PRC PROVOCATIONS

OW110135 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- "The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and resolutely condemns China's armed provocations in violation of the sovereignty of the S.R.V., regarding these acts as gravely endangering peace and stability in Asia." This statement was made by Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Markov while meeting Ha Van Thang, acting chief of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's First Department for Europe, here on Wednesday.

Filip Markov, accredited by the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, further stated: "The Bulgarian people always stand on the side of the Vietnamese people, fully support and closely unite with them in the struggle to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

SOVIETS DECORATED FOR POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

OW110141 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- A ceremony was held here this afternoon to present Vietnamese decorations to 24 Soviet specialists for their assistance in the construction of the Pha Lai thermal power plant.

The decorations include two Labour Orders, First Class, six Labour Orders, Second Class, 13 Labour Orders, Third Class, and three Friendship Orders. Conferring the decorations on Soviet specialist was Pham Khai, minister of power.

The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam build many projects, including these two major ones -- the Pha Lai thermal power plant and the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant. Construction of the Pha Lai plant, which will have a capacity of 440 mw for the first stage, is expected to be completed in 1985. In 1983, the first generator unit of the plant with a capacity of 110 mw was put into commission. 1983 also witnessed the first stage of the damming of the Da River for the building of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant with 1.9 million kw capacity when completed.

CHAN VEN, PRC STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVE

OW110239 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- A delegation of the office of the Kampuchean State Council led by Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council, arrived here today for a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was met by Le Thanh Nghi, vice president and general secretary of the State Council; Nguyen Viet Dung and Le Trang, respectively director and vice-director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council. Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran was present. Vice President Le Thanh Nghi offered a banquet in honour of the delegation.

TO HUU ATTENDS CENTRAL EMULATION COUNCIL MEETING

OW101051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The Central Emulation Council held a meeting from 3 to 5 May 1984 to review 3 years of implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on bolstering leadership of the socialist emulation movement in its present status and to discuss guidelines for developing the movement during the 1984-1985 period with a view to successfully implementing the 5-year plan and the strategic objectives set forth in the resolutions of the fifth party national congress. Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Central Emulation Council, attended the meeting.

Reviewing the economic, social, national defense, and security developments over the past 3 years, the meeting affirmed that the socialist emulation movement is being stepped up gradually and growing annually, involving all provinces, cities, the special zone, and many sectors and ministries. It has truly helped in promoting and raising productivity in agriculture, fishery, communications, transportation, and in a number of industrial enterprises. However, there have been restrictions both in scope and in depth in the emulation movement during the past 3 years. It has not developed in an even and widespread manner in districts, villages, wards, subwards, economic grassroots units, and particularly in administrative agencies.

The meeting determined the following guidelines and requirements in emulation for 1984 and 1985: Every sector, every unit, and everyone must work and study with high productivity, quality, and efficiency. All individuals and all collectives must fulfill their responsibilities, strictly observe discipline, resolutely protect public property, and devotedly serve the fatherland, the revolution, and the people.

In order to push forward the emulation movement, each region, each sector, and each grassroots unit must uniformly carry out appropriate measures in the organizational, economic, technical, educational, and motivational fields. They must pay attention to satisfactorily organizing welfare work and livelihood to train the masses engaged in emulation. All areas and grassroots units must continue to consolidate their experiences; act according to advanced models; support innovations in good time; resolve to promote production; practice thrift; and oppose graft, waste, laziness, indiscipline, deception, personal profit to the detriment of one's friends or the community, and short-term profit resulting in long-term difficulties.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade To Huu conferred state awards on Quang Nam-Danang, which led the emulation movement nationwide and in the central Vietnam region; Quang Ninh, which led the northern mountain region; and Dac Lac, which led the central highland region. Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien, and Phu Khanh Provinces and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone received awards for their achievements in satisfactorily implementing the 1983 state plan. Comrade To Huu and the participants in the meeting witnessed the signing of pledges of emulation among provinces, cities, and the special zone.

Emulation Awards Given

BK091458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision commending various provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government for their outstanding achievements in fulfilling 1983 emulation contracts. Quang Nam-Danang Province was awarded the National Pacesetter Emulation Banner with 20,000 dong and the Regional Pacesetter Emulation Banner with a minicar for its outstanding achievements in comprehensively overfulfilling all emulation norms, setting the pace for the emulation movement nationwide and in the central provinces.

Quang Ninh and Dac Lac Provinces were awarded the Regional Pacesetter Emulation Banner with a minicar each for their achievements in outstandingly fulfilling the 1983 state plan. Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien, and Phu Khanh Provinces and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone were awarded 10,000 dong each for their achievements in satisfactorily fulfilling the state plan.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers requested that all provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government satisfactorily review the 1983 emulation movement to gain experience so as to further advance the 1984 emulation movement, and that they strive to achieve even higher productivity, quality, and efficiency.

HUYNH TAN PHAT VISITS KIEN GIANG PROVINCE

BK101415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Council of State Huynh Tan Phat recently went to Kien Giang Province to inspect the preparations for people's council elections at two levels in the locality. During his stay, Comrade Huynh Tan Phat worked with the People's Committee and VFF Committee of Kien Giang Province. He warmly commended the local party organization, people's committee, and people of all strata for concentrating on satisfactorily making preparations to hold the elections on schedule and in strict accordance with the state law.

Vice Chairman Huynh Tan Phat gave some suggestions to the province concerning the development of the people's right to collective mastery and the need to further consolidate the grassroots people's administration through the people's council elections, thereby contributing to successfully implementing the tasks laid down by the party and state. Vice Chairman Huynh Tan Phat also inspected election preparations in the cities of Rach Gia and Ha Tien and in Phu Quoc District.

LAI CHAU AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS COMMENDED

OW110057 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- Lai Chau Province lies in the northwestern part of Vietnam and shares a 310-km border with China. It was there that the world-renowned battle was fought in 1954. The province has a population of 350,000 belonging to 23 ethnic minorities who live scatteringly on mountain peaks or slopes with the weather changing abruptly from one region to another, causing serious difficulties to crop production.

Before the Dien Bien Phu campaign in winter-spring 1953-54 under the rule of the French colonialists and their feudal agents, chronic famine was the common lot of the local population. Even after the liberation of the north in 1954, the government had to provide Lai Chau with food relief in the range of 7,000-8,000 tons a year. The democratic reform followed by the agrarian reform paved the way for a large scale land reclamation campaign and the use of new farming techniques. Crop output has been on a continual rise over the past 13 years. Lai Chau has not only become self-sufficient in food but has also delivered tens of thousands of tons of food to the state.

Its total food output in 1983 rose to 136,400 tons, 72,500 tons more than planned. Food production per capita rose to 378 kilos in 1983. Also in 1983, Lai Chau had 127,100 pigs, 43,200 more than in 1963, more than 70,500 buffaloes and 12,300 cows. With a wide-spread movement to build "Uncle Ho's fish ponds" modelled after President Ho Chi Minh's fish pond in the garden of his home in Hanoi, the population has produced thousands of tons of fish a year.

Lai Chau has set up many areas specializing in such crops as tea, tung-tree black chestnut. Every year, the province produces 600 tons of sugar from its own sugarcane fields. The population has also planted cotton and flax to make fabrics for their own needs. Lai Chau has also been cited for its steadily growing armed forces which have made worthy contributions together with the local people in foiling all schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by the Chinese expansionists.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PRESS DAY MEETING -- On 4 and 5 May, some 100 editors-in-chief of communist and democratic papers throughout the world attended a meeting in Moscow at the invitation of the paper PRAVDA on the occasion of Soviet press day. The participants discussed ways to achieve coordination among various papers in the struggle to preserve peace and eliminate the danger of nuclear war. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Hong Ha, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and NHAN DAN editor-in-chief, voiced full support for Soviet peace initiatives. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 May 84 BK]

SUPPORT FROM CSSR -- On 4 May in Prague, CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Svoboda received Ambassador Vu Song, who handed him the SRV Foreign Ministry's statement on PRC armed provocations and briefed him on the current situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. On this occasion, Comrade Svoboda condemned China for its provocative acts against the SRV and expressed solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 May 84 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN CONCERNED OVER FRENCH NUCLEAR DETONATIONS

BK100935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has expressed concern about reports that France has carried out another underground nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. Mr Hayden said a nuclear explosion of about 20-kiloton magnitude had been detected by the seismological station at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. It was the first test reported at Mururoa Atoll this year.

Mr Hayden said Australia had consistently made clear to France its strong opposition to and condemnation of its nuclear testing program in the South Pacific. He said Australia would continue to protest about the program. Australia would also continue to work for a comprehensive global ban on nuclear tests. Mr Hayden said Australia was encouraged by the support given by member countries of the South Pacific Forum to the concept of a nuclear free zone in the region. He said this issue would be on the agenda of the next forum meeting at Tuvalu in August. Mr Hayden said the meeting would consider the report of a team of scientists from Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea which inspected Mururoa Atoll at France's invitation late last year. The team's report is expected to be publicly released late next month.

Ministers Call for Test Ban

BK100801 Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Wellington, May 10 (AFP) -- Acting Foreign Minister David Thomson today reiterated New Zealand's total opposition to nuclear testing in the South Pacific, in response to reports of another French blast on Mururoa Atoll.

New Zealand seismologists confirmed that a "moderate" underground nuclear test had taken place on May 8 at 7:26 a.m. Mururoa time (1726 GMT yesterday), the first carried out by the French since December 7.

(Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, expressing concern at the reports, said Canberra wanted an end to all forms of nuclear explosions and that it would continue to work hard to bring about a comprehensive test ban treaty.)

Mr Thomson recalled that Foreign Minister Warren Cooper said in Paris last week it would be a serious mistake for the French to conclude that they need not take seriously protests against French nuclear testing by South Pacific nations. Mr Thomson stressed that Pacific nations believed "that nuclear testing in the area by a country from the other side of the world is not only wrong in principle and practice but is also a violation of our will to live our lives in our own area in our own way."

Both the ruling national party and the labour opposition have consistently condemned French nuclear testing in the South Pacific region.

The underground explosion was recorded as measuring 5.4 on the earthquake scale by New Zealand monitoring equipment at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. New Zealand Government seismologist Warwick Smith confirmed today that the test had the force of 20,000 tonnes of TNT explosive, the equivalent of a 20 kilotonne nuclear warhead. He confirmed the latest test was the first for the year and the first since December 7 last year when a 15kt blast was triggered at Mururoa Atoll.

Dr Smith said it was "very unusual" for the French underground testing programme at Mururoa to start so late in the year. He said the normal pattern of testing saw a series in February-March, a second series in June-July and a third in October-November each year.

The latest blast is believed to be the 60th underground test carried out by the French since they stopped atmospheric testing in 1975 after vociferous protests and World Court action by Pacific nations.

(Mr. Hayden said in Canberra today the next meeting of the South Pacific Forum in August in Tuvalu, the Southwest Pacific, would discuss the concept of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone).

A report by a group of scientists from New Zealand, Australia and Papua New Guinea who visited Mururoa Atoll late last year to monitor the effects of nuclear testing is expected to be released publicly next month.

PARLIAMENT TOLD OF DEATHS IN UK ATOMIC TESTS

BK060704 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] There have been further allegations that aborigines at Maralinga in South Australia died as a result of British atomic tests in the 1950's. Mr (Terry Toone) of Brisbane said he was an army engineer at Maralinga and that he and 11 other servicemen had seen the bodies of 5 aborigines under a tree. Mr (Toone) said the men were told by their squadron commander that the aborigines had died of starvation. However, he said, this was nonsense because there was plenty of traditional aboriginal food in the area at the time.

Mr (Toone) has written to the prime minister, Mr Hawke, urging an inquiry into the incident. The claims of Mr (Toone) follow those of a former British Air Force technician at Maralinga, Mr John Burke, who claimed just before his death in Adelaide last week that he had seen four dead aborigines after an atomic test. Mr Burke, who died of stomach cancer which he believed he contracted as a result of exposure at Maralinga, also claimed that radioactive material had been buried in the area and that the atomic tests continued until 1964. Officially, they ended in 1957.

The British High Commission in Canberra has denied that the tests went on after 1957, that radioactive material was dumped, or that any servicemen or aborigines died as a result of the tests.

Tribal Council Voices Claim

BK101055 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] An aboriginal tribal council has claimed that some of the tribe died as a result of British atomic tests in South Australia in the 1950's and 1960's. The (Pitjinjinjara) Council made the claim after talks in Canberra today with the federal minister for resources and energy, Senator Walsh, and the aboriginal affairs minister, Mr Holding.

Members of the council played the ministers' recorded interviews with the aborigines who were in the area at the time of the British tests. The aborigines said the tests had resulted in sickness, sore eyes and throats and a number of deaths.

Speaking after today's meeting, members of the council said the ministers had failed to grant their requests for a full judicial inquiry into the effects of the tests on the (Pitjinjinjara) people. They said that because of this response, they were now demanding a royal commission.

MOKHTAR BRIEFS UN ENVOY ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK100859 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Jakarta, May 10 (AFP) -- A U.N. special envoy sent to promote progress on the issue of Cambodia, has been briefed on diplomatic efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to reach a peaceful settlement there, it was announced.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that he had talks yesterday with Rafiuddin Ahmed, under secretary general and special representative for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia. Mr. Ahmed, who is here for a one-week visit, also met Armed Forces Commander General Murdani yesterday, a U.N. source said. Mr. Ahmed is on a Southeast Asian tour that takes him on to Malaysia on Sunday, to Hanoi on May 16-18, and then to Bangkok.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent Mr. Ahmed to encourage "progress in the diplomatic process aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia," according to a U.N. spokesman in New York.

Mr. Mokhtar told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday that he had briefed the envoy on recent developments in Cambodia and especially on the just ended extraordinary meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers here. The meeting ended with a reaffirmation of ASEAN's unity on Cambodia and a strong condemnation of Vietnamese attacks along the Thai-Cambodian border in an apparent determined effort to rally around front-line state Thailand. Mr. Mokhtar said he had told Mr. Rafiuddin that the meeting had showed "complete unity" among ASEAN countries on Cambodia. He added Indonesia found it "very important" that ASEAN had agreed his country, currently chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, should continue to be the channel of a dialogue with Hanoi. Malaysia is to take over the ASEAN chairmanship in July.

Indonesia, the most moderate ASEAN member on Vietnam, has multiplied contacts with Hanoi recently in a hitherto unsuccessful attempt to nudge Vietnam towards the negotiating table. Mr. Mokhtar said yesterday that ASEAN would wait now in the absence of any "serious response" from Vietnam. "The ball is in their court," he noted. ASEAN is calling for a phased total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, self determination for the Cambodians and national reconciliation.

BRIEFS

THAILAND BUYS CRUDE OIL -- The Indonesian oil company, Pertamina, and Thai oil enterprise, Petroleum Authority of Thailand, signed an agreement for the supply of Indonesia's crude oil to Thailand amounting to 5,000 barrels per day for a year. The agreement was signed on 7 May 1984 by Pertamina's director and the Thai oil enterprise's director in Jakarta. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 May 84 BK]

1983 EXPORTS, IMPORTS -- Jakarta (JP) -- Indonesia's exports last year grew 6.3 percent in volume, to 104.65 million tons, but declined 5.30 percent in value to US\$21.14 billion, the latest monthly report of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) showed. Imports in the same period increased by 12.33 percent in volume to 26.36 million tons but shrank 3.01 percent in value to US\$16.35 billion, the report added. Crude oil accounted for 54.89 million tons or 60 percent of the total export volume, oil products for 4.86 million tons (4.53 percent) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) for 10.27 million tons (12.21 percent). Oil and LNG export volume combined decreased by 12.28 percent from 1982 to US\$16.14 billion and nonoil and gas exports surged by 27.40 percent to US\$5 billion. The report, which was issued Saturday, showed that manufactured exports enjoyed a robust growth of 30.73 percent in volume to 6.75 million tons and a 31.42 percent increase in value to US\$3.14 billion. [Excerpt] [Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Apr 84 p 7 BK]

ARMY ON FULL ALERT 'TO FORESTALL VIOLENCE'

HK110115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Military and police forces in all potential election trouble spots in the country were placed on full alert yesterday [10 May] to forestall violence during and after the polls on Monday. There are 127 towns and provinces tagged as potential trouble areas during the elections. In Metro Manila, checkpoints were established at strategic points to enforce the ban on carrying firearms. PC [Philippines Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos also ordered the arrest of all private security men employed by politicians. Also banned was the use of provincial jail guards as bodyguards for candidates. Military authorities also launched a renewed campaign against soldiers and policemen frequenting beerhouses, night clubs, and other drinking joints.

In Mindanao, South Command Chief Major General Delfin Castro said eight battalions of Army troops including an artillery unit have been deployed in critical areas in the south against plans by the New People's Army to disrupt the elections. He said reserve units are also on alert for immediate movement to any new trouble areas. Gen Castro said the army troops will augment PC soldiers already in the field.

The entire Armed Forces of the Philippines have been deputized by the Comelec [Commission on Elections] to help ensure peaceful and orderly elections. But even as the military and police forces went on full alert, a band of 50 to 80 suspected NPA terrorists ambushed an army truck at noon yesterday in barangay (Dalpil) in Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental. They killed eight soldiers and two civilians who were ferrying ~~communications~~ equipment to the military communications network at Mount (Ginalawan).

In another violent incident, some 15 million pesos worth of farm equipment were burned by heavily-armed terrorists of the communist New People's Army in Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur, last Tuesday. The **burned** equipment included 3 farm tractors, 1 truck, 2 bulldozers, 1 grader, 15 chainsaws, and 15 motorcycles. Brigadier General (Padrico de Guzman), the PC-INP [Integrated National Police] Region 10 commander, said the farm implements were taken from laborers in the vicinity of barangay (Aspezia).

MILITARY, POLICE PUT ON 'RED ALERT' FOR ELECTIONS

HK110846 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] [Words indistinct] and the national police force has been placed on red alert starting at 0800 tomorrow morning. The move aims to counter any form of violence or any attempt to influence, interfere, or disrupt the elections, terrorize voters, or create trouble. Red alert means that all policemen and PC [Philippine Constabulary] troopers are on duty 24 hours a day starting today until Tuesday, May 15. All policemen and PC troopers were also directed to be on guard against [word indistinct] activities and hoarding of basic commodities, student and labor rallies, and others related to election day.

RAMOS DISCUSSES PLAN TO KEEP ELECTION PEACEFUL

HK100854 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has called on constabulary soldiers in northern Mindanao to work at ensuring peaceful and orderly elections on May 14. Ramos is now in Cagayan de Oro City to confer with military officials on the peace-and-order situation and oversee the preparations for the election. He said the eyes of the world will be focused on whether Filipinos are observing the democratic processes. The PC chief, however, emphasized to the soldiers that **what** is more important is that the people themselves are convinced that the election will be clean and honest.

MARCOS URGES ELECTORATE TO SUPPORT KBL PARTY

BK110323 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 10 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today appealed for support for the ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL) in Monday's elections, defended his regime's record and accused the opposition of committing "libel and slander" against him and his wife Imelda. "We have served our country well," Mr Marcos said in a half-hour address broadcast by the government television station, calling it his "last appeal" to the electorate before the May 14 National Assembly elections.

Reciting the achievements of his administration since he was first elected president in 1965, Mr. Marcos charged the opposition with spreading "black propaganda" without presenting any program of government. "The KBL candidates are the men in whom this present administration has complete trust to continue with the programs of government," he said in a talk stressing a theme of continuity in government. He said even the opposition had conceded that the KBL, which Mr. Marcos created before the 1978 elections that formed the current interim National Assembly, would bag a majority after Monday's balloting which will result in a regular National Assembly.

Brushing aside the opposition's announced plan to start impeachment proceeding against him in parliament, Mr. Marcos said any impeachment proposal would be thrown out by the majority party "on the very day" the opposition filed it. "This is barking at the moon," the chief executive quipped.

He repeated a recent call for national unity after the elections, which he called an "educational process," and urged the opposition to help the main problems of peace and order and the economic crisis.

Mr. Marcos noted his administration's achievements with respect to public works, industry, agriculture, land reform and energy and charged that the opposition could present no alternatives to the ruling party program.

According to the president, the average growth rate of the Philippine economy in the last 10 years was six per cent, with per capita income rising from 1,400 pesos (100 U.S. dollars) to 7,300 pesos (521 dollars). He said communist insurgents were "about to take over the government" in September 1972 when he declared martial law, which he lifted in January 1981.

"The opposition is now engaged in nothing but criticism. After these elections I am certain that we will still be facing the grim problems of peace and order and the economic crisis that confronts the whole world," we said. "I am saying that let us get done with the elections and get together," Mr. Marcos adds.

COMELEC REJECTS NAMFREL CHARGE ON 'INDELIBLE INK'

HK100923 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday [9 May] rejected a proposal to use locally manufactured ink in the 14 May parliamentary polls in place of the indelible ink it had earlier purchased from the United States. Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago, Jr. said unless a more effective substitute is found, the poll body will use the indelible ink it had bought from (?Surchy)Fingerprint Laboratories. Earlier, the chairman of the Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] Jose Concepcion had suggested that the ink purchased by the poll body was not indelible. In this connection, the Namfrel chairman has asked the Comelec instead purchase three million pesos' worth of a locally manufactured ink which he claimed was more effective. The Comelec chairman said: "Concepcion want us to buy a locally made ink but he has not actually shown us that this ink could not be erased." Santiago said there is no safeguard 100 percent effective against poll violators, particularly

In a related announcement, Comelec Chairman Santiago said there are a total of 24,972,148 voters registered for the 14 May elections. Those listed include people who registered in the 29 April registrations in 27 towns and one city. Santiago said the figure is (?95) percent of the 29.37 million voters registered in the old voters' list.

NAMFREL ISSUES OPEN LETTER ON ELECTIONS

HK110143 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 May 84 p 5

["An Open Letter to the Filipino Citizen," from Jose Concepcion Jr. national chairman, Namfrel]

[Text] The time has finally come for us in the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) to address this last letter before the election to you, the individual Filipino, whose future like it or not will be shaped by what happens on Monday, May 14, 1984.

On that fateful day, you will have to decide irrevocably between the two options of participation or boycott. There are many valid reasons that have been set forth to justify one or the other alternative. On this question, Namfrel has always recognized each person's prerogative to pursue the course of action compatible with his conscience, and therefore urges both sides to respect each other's views, because that is a fundamental element of the democracy we are commonly aspiring for.

Whether you are for participation or for boycott, however, we submit that it is preeminently important for all of us to stand watch on election day. All of us must be there, in the voting centers, public schools/polling places and canvassing rooms throughout the country on May 14, to see for ourselves what this election will be like and, depending on what we observe, to stand ready either to sustain or modify our respective beliefs.

It is this vigilance of the ordinary citizen over the electoral process in his own community, that serves as Namfrel's reason for being.

Namfrel is not there to serve, as some have accused, as a tool of the administration, nor a tool of the opposition nor even a tool of the CIA. Namfrel is there as a tool only of the Filipino people, who want to have an electoral process where their votes are freely cast and correctly counted.

Neither is Namfrel there to serve, as some have hoped, as a savior, a knight in shining armor who has come to guarantee fair and honest elections for the people. Namfrel is made up of nothing more than people like you, who have hopes as well as frustrations, who can feel pain as well as joy, and who make mistakes as well as triumphs.

By law, the responsibility for free, orderly and honest elections is lodged primarily with the Commission on Elections (Comelec), the independent, constitutional body whose sole function is to oversee the conduct of the elections. It is also lodged with the contending political parties, who are provided by law a check-and-balance mechanism with their respective representation in the citizens election committees. And it is lodged furthermore with government officials, from the highest chief executive to the barangay captain at the grassroots level, who are restrained by law from using the powers and resources of their public office to influence the electoral process.

But at this time when the face of our nation hinges so precariously on the outcome of the election, we believe that it becomes the personal responsibility of each and every citizen to do whatever he can to secure the integrity of the ballot.

Is it too much to ask as a minimum for democracy that the Filipino can freely vote on election day and that his vote is counted? If we are to achieve national reconciliation then the first step in that long process is to make sure that the will of the people as expressed in the ballot is respected.

Must the Filipino die in order to protect this right?

We urge you to accept this responsibility. We urge you to be present in your public school or polling place the whole day of May 14, to watch the voting and the counting of votes, to accompany the delivery of the election returns to the election registrar and from there to the Board of Canvassers, and to watch the canvassing of election returns until the winners are proclaimed. We also urge you to bring with you as many of your family, relatives, friends and neighbors as you can gather, for ultimately it is the massive presence of a concerned citizenry that can provide the best guarantee that we shall have free, orderly and honest elections.

The determination of the true will of the Filipino people on May 14 is only the beginning. It is but the first cornerstone in the foundation of truth, justice, freedom and faith that we must build for national reconciliation, the first step in a long dark journey we must take toward the restoration of genuine democracy in this country. Through the "Bantay ng Bayan" movement, Namfrel intends to be in the forefront of the citizens' crusade even beyond May 14.

At this point, Namfrel has done everything within its power to prepare to fight for your right to clean and honest elections on May 14. The next move is yours. In taking that move, it is our prayer that you will light a candle instead of curse the darkness.

STATION COMMENTARY ON LABOR GROUPS' GRIEVANCES

HK100919 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Laws and ordinances are made for the public good. However lack of effective implementation of the law defeats the very purpose of that law. This was the primary grievance of labor groups which met the other day with Labor Minister Blas Ople. The Pambansang Koalisyon ng mga Manggawang Pilipino [National Coalition of Filipino Workers] said at least 800 firms in the country have ignored the wage orders issued by President Marcos. It is obvious in this case that wage orders issued through presidential decrees are not being fully enforced to the detriment of the workers. These people have anchored their hopes on the laws of the land in alleviating their plight amidst the economic crisis. Their meager salaries are barely enough to provide their families with the basic necessities of life. Lack of effective implementation of the laws which are intended to ease their burdens a little is -- as the old cliché goes -- adding insult to injury.

Furthermore, it is not in line with the philosophy of the new society. Surely something has to be done about this problem.

The First Lady Mrs Imelda Marcos said love and care for the people are a basic foundation of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] administration. This should be proved in the case of workers who are still to receive their wage adjustments in wage orders issued by the president.

BUSINESS DAY INTERVIEWS CONRADO BALWEG

HK090207 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 May 84 pp 5-7

[Article by Marites Danguilan-Vitug: "God and 'Revolution' in the Cordilleras -- An Interview with Conrado Balweg"]

[Excerpts] [Introduction] Some interviews are a matter of serendipity and good luck. Out in the north last week on a routine assignment, journalistic curiosity and instinct brought this reporter to the Cordillera mountains, known to be the lair of anti-government forces belonging to the New People's Army.

One finds guerrilla priest Conrado Balweg after a breathtaking climb through slippery trails overlooking scenic patches of bright green rice fields and cascading streams.

He smiles shyly and flashes the peace sign, an M-14 Armalite hanging from his shoulder. Balweg and two other armed men escort us to a "much more comfortable place," a hut standing on a wedge in the mountain where a small clearing serves as some sort of patio. The rains have just stopped, night is beginning to fall and the air is cold.

Armed men of the New People's Army break into song and laughter, their faces calm, their manner mild. There are no grim-faced ideologues in this revolution, as one Western journalist commented once. They say that home to them is where the masses are, where contradictions on life and violence have been settled and where arms bring peace.

Four years ago, the Society of Divine Word (SVD) priest did not need a gun, although he said the call to link himself with the people had flickered faintly while he was still in the seminary. Gradually, it rose, then throbbed, then surpassed anything his religious education and life had ever known before.

In this interview, Balweg talks of his present life, the church, of politics and violence. "I also miss talking to other people," he says, tucking the Armalite between his legs as he sits down. The conversation runs through a dinner of hot rice and boiled carabao meat and deep into the night when only the chirping of the birds disturbs the silence. [end introduction]

BUSINESS DAY [BD]: If we were to believe news reports, you were in Manila lately nursing a wound in one of the downtown hospitals.

Conrado Balweg [CB]: Ever since I joined the New People's Army (NPA) in 1979, I never went outside the guerrilla front.

BD: What about news reports of a woman caught by the military and referred to as your wife? How do you react to that news item?

CB: That's very typical of sensationalism. Instead of writing about why she was caught, her personal life is high-lighted. It covers the entire reason for her being caught. It's a pity.

BD: I'm just curious. Being in the armed struggle, when do you feel you will gain victory? Do you count the years before you win? Or is it just a matter of day-to-day survival?

CB: What matters to me is this: Is my life being used to serve the people? It is difficult to count the years. It may just lead to disillusionment. What is our life all about? How do we live it? Commitment should not be thought of in terms of how many years I should serve the masses, the country. When do we win?

No one has been born yet intelligent enough to forecast these things. We are able to approximate, definitely. But we should not be afraid that we may not be able to achieve victory. Victory is already on our side because our life is for the masses. Why wait for what is not yet there? As of now, victory lies in the purity of service for the people.

BD: When will real change come about?

CB: The change has already come. The fact that we have reached this stage of the political struggle is a big step forward. In the last 15 years, we have increased our guerrilla fronts to over 50. In 1981, we had 34 fronts. At the end of 1983, we had 54 fronts. This is an indication that we have already reached the stage wherein we need to hasten the advancement of our struggle to a stalemate.

The U.S.-Marcos dictatorship can no longer easily dislocate our forces. They can't wipe us out. For example, for one NPA squad, the government needs one battalion. We have advanced because of our political education. In the early stage, it used to be one NPA member against five military soldiers. Now, Marcos needs 20 to 30 soldiers to face a single NPA man. The most difficult stage has already been passed. We have to push forward and move fast to reach the stalemate.

BD: Did you feel strange when you first held a gun?

CB: I was very happy. The enemy could not run after me anymore.

BD: How did you feel when you first killed a person?

CB: It was painful because the enemy was not of the ruling class. He was only a tool of that class. But that was part of the sacrifice. This is no trigger-hungry, blood-thirsty thing. We reach out to them first before any unnecessary sacrifice is made. We try to win over the military through education.

BD: Don't you fear for your life, like now, in the middle of this talk the military might just pounce on you?

CB: The enemy is more scared. They are fighting for selfish interests. They do it for economic reasons. That's a big disadvantage on their part.

BD: What is it like to be involved in an armed struggle to overthrow the government?

CB: It is not because I like war that I am here but, rather, to put down an unjust war. Our aim is peace. If your links with the masses are so tight, the revolution will not be a horrible scar but life itself. We fight for life, not to oppress or exploit.

BD: You have a P [peso] 200,000 price on your head.

CB: Money has no value nowadays, anyway. But that price draws the people away from the real issue. You know, the government can't really think that there is such a point of view as ours. But the ultimate monument of success is the people building their communities through the revolution.

BD: How many members of the NPA do you have here in the Cordilleras?

CB: That's restricted information.

BD: (Defense Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile says there are about 3,000 to 5,000 armed insurgents all over the country.

CB: Don't lead me into temptation.

BD: How do you screen members?

CB: We have the mass work which should be done continuously for four months. Then they can be recruited into the army. During these four months, they learn basic attitudes towards the masses, integration with them, living with them. We also consider military skills, physical fitness.

BD: Does the NPA control this area?

CB: We influence this area. But no matter how highly consolidated or organized an area is, you can't hold it forever. We have no rear support here. If the enemy gets one barrio, we don't step. We move on. We create new barrios and get back to the one taken away by the enemy from us.

BD: Let's talk about things practical. What's a day like here?

CB: Just like any day in the life of any barrio resident. The difference is that we have arms and ideological training. We integrate our lifestyles with those of the masses -- our meals, sleep, work and giving of education.

BD: Do you write down your thoughts? Do you keep a diary?

CB: I don't. I never wrote my sermons before. I also grew up in an atmosphere of anti-intellectualism in the seminary which made me a stranger to my own people. I burned my diploma. Once, during my days at the seminary, I came home at one o'clock in the morning, very tired after working the whole day in a remote community. Instead of appreciating my effort, I was reprimanded because our curfew was 9 p.m. But I thought there was no time limit in doing Christian work.

BD: What are the practical problems you encounter here?

CB: We lack bullets. We should be able to launch more military operations if we had more bullets. We are highly selective in engaging in encounters. We want to be sure we can get arms if ever we launch any operation. Otherwise, we waste bullets. You know, the ones holding the arms are not our class enemies. What is important is we tell them, "Give us the arms because you use them against the people." If they give them, then it's very good. But if they don't and they kill us, what then? Of course, we have limitations. The biggest of this is that the enemy is much stronger. We have to make more sacrifices and heavy ones at that. For example, right now, three of our squad members are down with malaria. That's a big problem. It is painful to see a comrade die from lack of medicine.

BD: Was it difficult for you to leave the Church?

CB: I reached a point at which the Church became an obstacle to my work. It was a long process, though. I grew into it. But I want to clarify that I left the traditional Church for the real Church.

BD: But do you still believe in God?

CB: Why not? There is no conflict.

BD: Do you still pray?

CB: It is a sign of insecurity.

BD: Do you think the Church is responding properly to the changes in the political situation?

CB: Let's make our terms clear first when we talk about the Church. It's easy to throw that question using the word Church. I doubt if we are on the same antenna when it comes to the concept of the Church. What specifically are you referring to?

BD: I was thinking of the hierarchy, Cardinal Sin, the priests, nuns.

CB: The Church should be revolutionized, not the same institution with some patches or decorations here and there but a new system, a new creation. The form and essence of our Church in the Philippines is such that it is under a feudal system. So within this framework, can the Church respond to the present struggle which is anti-feudal? It should be clear that the Church, to be one of the people, must be a democratic Church, not a feudal Church. But this is a revolutionary concept which is difficult to accept because we grew up in a feudal system and we did not think that the masses would chart history.

There are others who cannot imagine that there is such a world as this. Anyway, the individuals in the system who are sensitive to what is happening to our society respond but never as an institution. We have to build a liberating Church. Our faith can be meaningful if we start with the mass line - mula sa masa, tungo sa masa, para sa masa. The essence of Christianity is total service. And to whom do we offer our service? To the peasants, workers and various groups in society that are least benefited by democratic rights. Change can be achieved through a process of education, not violence.

BD: What do you think of Cardinal Sin? Some say he is a politician in a priest's robe.

CB: Cardinal Sin's anti-fascist position is very prominent. We should be tightly united with him in terms of the anti-fascist struggle. He has to be praised for that. It is a very positive thing. Is he ready to position himself in the anti-feudal struggle? That's a different matter.

BD: Would you consider him a "temporary ally?"

CB: On the issue. It's good that he is there. But the phrase "temporary ally" is a turn-off. Let's not use that. It's not nice to hear. It sounds like the friendship is so temporary. But, of course, it is up to him. On our side, we are all out to unite with him but our purpose is firm and clear: we are for the masses. But we respect whoever does not follow the masses line. It is difficult to impose our line on them.

BD: Do you also look at the Unido (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) in the same manner? They are also anti-Marcos but not anti-U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, as your line goes.

CB: Basically, we respect their anti-fascist stand. We also make clear our stand that we are for a boycott of the elections. But it does not mean that their efforts on that level are meaningless.

BD: Opposition leaders recently met in Hong Kong and formed a preparatory committee to pave the way for a transition government. Senator (Lorenzo) Tanada said that it is open to the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and NPA as long as the struggle is through peaceful means.

CB: We never excluded peaceful means. We should maximize peaceful means but the enemy is not peaceful. Let's not commit suicide. Let's not be naive and call for peaceful means when the enemy does not respect peaceful means. But this does not mean that we will not insist on using peaceful means.

BD: So the CPP and NPA can work with the transitory government the opposition is forming.

CB: Why not? That's good. That's an advance. What is important is whatever the means, our objectives should be clear. Let's respect the capacity of everyone to help. There should be no bragging. In whatever way we can, we should respond to the call to tighten up our links with the masses. Let's not be derailed by issues such as the other person has other views, other means. In spite of the differences, we still have a common objective. In calling for peaceful means, they may not have reached yet an understanding of just and unjust violence. Even the Church accepts the morality of war.

BD: Are you concerned about an international image of the New People's Army?

CB: It is also one of our big interests. We would like to project ourselves as an ally of the revolution. We are part of the revolutionary movement. I get the feeling and impression from the bourgeois newspapers that the Philippine revolution is the revolution of the NPA and the CPP. This is not true. The main force of the Philippine revolution are the peasants themselves. This is a people's war. The NPA, they are the people. The only difference is that we hold the gun. Our revolution is a just war because at stake are our democratic rights.

BD: There was an article on the NPA which appeared in NEWSWEEK magazine. It said that the revolution is homegrown and authentic and has hardly any foreign backing.

CB: That may be a bit exaggerated. We need foreign aid, definitely. But, of course, we primarily rely on our own resources. With or without foreign aid, our revolution will push through but it does not mean that we do not need foreign aid. Giving of foreign aid is done in the context of international solidarity, of people in the world against imperialism. It is more of a people-to-people relationship.

BD: If Marcos goes before 1987, what is the most probable scenario?

CB: Definitely, the U.S. will not give up. Let's not think that if Marcos goes, the U.S. will not know what to do. We will still face the same situation, possibly worse.

BD: Will a military takeover be a setback to your struggle?

CB: In one way, yes. In another, it is an advantage. We will learn to adapt to such a situation. What is important is that we face whatever situation comes our way.

BD: Do you foresee a crackdown after May 14? What's your gut feel?

CB: It's crackdown here all the time, isn't it?

BD: In the cities, the people feel a little liberalization.

CB: In the countryside, it is different. As of now, there are two battalions which really want to comb this area. I think they have a wrong analysis of guerrilla warfare here. We hold aces which they do not know. They tried to penetrate but they couldn't and they were surprised. They could not understand why they could not do it fast. The military thinks we have colorful armed formations. When they do their raid, all they meet up with is air. We don't confront them on that level. As of now, the Marines are here, the Army. They also built up the CHDF (Citizen Home Defense Forces). Once, though, they had a military operation. We suffered one casualty, the first in a period of more than a year. Since 1978, our yearly death ratio has been the NPA member to 29 military men. It don't know about other fronts.

BD: How were you able to make the people in this area take up arms?

CB: Historically, you do not have to convince the people to take up arms because they did not surrender their arms. The problem is the need for a militant legal struggle. In the history of the minorities in the Cordilleras, it is clear that they created their own society and they fought their own struggles. We did not have to pass through a stage wherein we had to say, "Okay, Let's take up arms." When martial law was declared, they did not give up their arms. They not only built their community, they also defended it.

But we have tribal wars. Never in the history of the Cordilleras have there been so many tribal wars as in 1978 up to now. From 1978 to 1982, we had 44 tribal wars, unheard of in their history. The root cause of this is that the government, through the CHDFs, sows private wars. They use arms given by the government.

If we plan a military operation, we don't go through a painful process of mobilizing the people. We just say, "Let's go." In our experience here, our problem is how to make them stop. Sometimes, they think about it as a two-day thing, a tribal war. But we tell them guerrilla warfare is different.

BD: The tribal war being a setback, how does the NPA handle this?

CB: The people need political education. We make clear that there is no rationale for tribes to fight each other. Both are poor.

One of the successes of our revolutionary war here in the Cordilleras is our campaign against tribal war. We tell them that contradictions among the masses should not be settled through violent means. Since the NPA is accepted here, our rule for recruits is non-participation in such wars. If they join, they are automatically and publicly expelled from the movement. We have had three cases so far.

Since 1981, when we started the anti-tribal war campaign, the NPA has gained acceptance and we are now looked up to as the army of the Cordillera citizens. This is one of the contributions of the revolution in forming a Cordillera nation.

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